THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 2378.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER, INSTANT, Will be performed, Coleman's admired Comedy of,

WHO WANTS A GUINEA?

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF,

THE FIRST FLOOR.

Boxes	6	Upper Boxes	3
Pit	4	Gallery	2

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre this day, and Monday the 13th inst.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of GOVIND ABBAJEE, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the said Court, bearing date the sixth day of October, instant, the matter of the said Insolvent's Petition is to be heard on the third Monday in the present month of October, instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk, at least three days before the day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his claim, together with an affidavit in support thereof at the Office of the said Chief Clerk, on paying the usual fees.

A. FERRIER,
For D. B. SMITH, *Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 8th day of October, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of JAMES MORLEY, Esquire, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said JAMES MORLEY, may be granted to SARAH ANNE TAYLOR MORLEY, the widow of the said James Morley, deceased, and Executrix named in his said Will, reserving the Rights of the Executors therein named, to prove the said Will, when they shall come in and pray for the same, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 13th instant, a Dividend of twenty five per cent. will be payable at my Office from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Bombay, 3d October, 1834.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary, at the Committee Room, Byculla, for Messing the Children in that Asylum for a period of one year, commencing from 1st November next. Conditions and Table of Messing to be had on application.

No tender will be received after the 21st day of October, instant.

SOCIEDADE DE EDUCACAO EM BOMBAIM.

ANNUNCIA-SE que Proposta seraò recebidas pelo Secretario nas Cazas da Commissaó em Byculla para Comedoria das crianças na quelle Asyllo por espaço de um anno, principiando desde o 1º de November proximo seguinte. Condiçoens, e Tebella de Supprimentos dar-se-haó, aquem procurar.

Nenhuma Proposta será acceita despois de 21 d' Octubro, (mez corrente.)

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, &c. &c.

MR. H. A. CANNON begs to inform the public that he has received per ship *Arab*, just arrived from London, an assortment of new and popular English and Italian Songs and Solos for the Piano-Forte, together with a fresh supply of Ruled Paper, Guitar and Violin Strings, etc.

Applications to be made to Mr. Fitzpatrick, in charge of the Circulating Library and Reading Rooms, Nesbit Lane—Fort.

Bombay, 10th October, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually, the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—they will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th May.

A deposit of Rs. 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.

TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની સરકારની એલચીનુ કતરાકટ કાયમની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કુંઠલ કાઢી કરનારને શતાબ્દિ તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જનીવારી શંને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જથ્થો કુમેશાંનાં શારેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ ટલે સરાશરી આવછે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી પાડવાનો જે શરેશતો કતો તે કુવેપછે કાઢી નાંખેઅછે તે બધો જથ્થો એકંદર એકેદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોઇ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એંકે ચારશો પનચે તે રશીબી અડધો ભાવ આપશે તેને પેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરીની મુડીમો બાંધી વાંકાણ ઉપર શરેશતા પરમાંણે સરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

માલનુ ભરનુ ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી શુરૂ થશે તથા બધો જથ્થો તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાનીએ આપેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ઘણીએ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએને દીને શરકારની ૫ ખારોમોથી નદી ઉચકી લજ્જશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરા કટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેઠલ શાદી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ❀

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ આલપજા તારીખ ૧૫ મી શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY fine thoroughbred Bull Terrier, just arrived per *Cestrian*. This fine Dog is well worth the attention of any person requiring such an animal.

To be seen on Board, where price and particulars may be obtained.

October 9th, 1834.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson, C. B.

Also, one Houses in Meadow Street.

Ditto one ditto, in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 11th October, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and following day, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale by Auction, without reserve, the extensive and valuable assortment of Household Furniture and property of the Hon'ble WM. NEWNHAM, Esq., at his residence "*Belvidere,*" Mazagon; the same comprizes, Elegant Lustres of large and small size, rich Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Elegant Console Tables, a Splendid large sized Mirror, Pier Tables, with Marble Slabs, Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Pembroke Tables, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Couches, Chairs, an Ottoman, Persian and other Carpets, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, a first rate large sized Billiard Table, built by *Thos. Ferrar,* with "*Thurston's*" cushions and appurtenances complete, a full toned Patent Grand Piano Forte, by "*Mott,*" a variety of Prints in Frame, and in Portfolios, and a valuable collection of Books.

A large collection of Plants, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

And at 4 P. M. on the second day's sale F. B. and Co. will sell to the highest bidder (unless previously disposed of,) the valuable estate and mansion of *Bohemia,* delightfully situated on the most salubrious part of the "Mahabuleshwar Hills," with the Furniture, &c, thereunto belonging.—A List of which with plan of the grounds, may be seen at the office of the Advertisers.

Catalogues will be published at an early period, and further particulars be made known. The property is now on view on and will continue so, until the day of sale from 9 A. M. until sunset.

N. B. On Thursday, the 16th, the second day of the Sale, will be put up, the carriages and Horses, and also (unless previously disposed of) the following property belonging to Capt. The Hon'ble G. F. UPTON, proceeding to Europe viz.

A handsome London built Phaeton and Harness, by "Barker"—A handsome (nearly new) Stanhope and Harness by "Cork and Spain," an English, and a country built Buggy.

A Bay Arab Horse, of superior powers, 14 ¼ 3 inches high, goes in Harness or Saddle, and a Chestnut Arab Horse, of similar training.

Mr. Newnham's Britchka, and pair of Grey Horses, are withdrawn from the sale.

Nesbit Lane, 11th Oct. 1834.

FOR SALE---AT BYCULLA HOUSE,

THE greater part of Mr. TRASH'S household Furniture; may be seen any day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten, and four o'clock. Any person desirous of purchasing a part, by leaving a Memorandum with the people at the House specifying the same, will have it sent to them by Messrs. FRITH, AND BOMANJEE, free of expense.

Part of the Furniture which has been made to order within the last ten months, or otherwise purchased new, within that period, will be sold at a reduction of 12 per cent upon the original cost, the remainder, which has been some time in use, but in very good order, will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.—Terms Cash, as at an auction.

A high caste Grey Arab Horse and Buggy, either together or separate: the latter has recently been thoroughly repaired and painted, also a green coloured Barouche and pair of large Brown Horses, either together or separate; and one or both Horses. For particulars respecting the conveyances and Horses, apply to Mr. COLLETT, in whose hands the Buggy is.

Byculla, 9th October, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 27th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of J. A. MAXWELL, Esq. M. D., particulars of which, will be fully set forth in future advertisement and Catalogues published.

Nesbit Lane, 11th October, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE following property belonging to Colonel SULLIVAN, H. M. 6th Foot, proceeding to Europe, viz:—

A Grey Barb Arab Horse, sound, and of fine Temper, calculated for a lady's Horse or Charger.

A London built Stanhope and Harness, with a remarkably fast trotting horse, sound and quiet.

An elegant set of Plated dish covers, of the best manufacture, with strong silver edges.

A handsome Breakfast service.

A ditto Dessert service.

A pair of Canteens, containing a complete service of Table Glassware, sufficient for 48 persons, with a variety of other property. Particulars of the whole may be known on application to Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

Nesbit Lane, 18th Oct., 1834.

SALE by auction—BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 14th current, will sell at their Rooms by public outcry, and for the most part without limit, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—A small invoice of superior Razor Strops, excellent Normandy Pippins for Puddings and Tarts, Maccoba Snuff and prime Pine Cheeses, a variety of cut and plain glass ware, comprising Wine, Claret and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Quart and Pint Decanters, Oil Burners, Table Shades, &c. Plated Table Pedestals, double Branch Wall-shades, 100 Boxes of Eu-de-cologne, a few Boxes of real Manilla Segars, a few 10 catty boxes of Hyson, Sundry Wines, Liquors, and Beer; an extensive variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. if not previously sold, a strong and fashionable Dennet, with a Horse and set of Harness, and a few other serviceable Draught and Saddle Horses.

Forbes Street, 11th October, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. "*Destournell's Cos. Claret,*" in cases of 1, 1½, 3, and 6 dozens, lately imported per "*L'Oriental,*" from Bordeaux, at the reduced price of 20 Rs. per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 11th Oct., 1834.

MRS. E. L. BENNETT, most respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that she still continues to clean Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, also the clear-starching of laces and netts got up in the best manner possible; charges moderate.—Address No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 11th October, 1834.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

IN the SECOND CLASS. Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at the undermentioned Prices. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.,

TERMS, CASH.

Whole Tickets	Rs.	95.
Half....ditto	,,	48.
Quarter ditto	,,	24.
One eighth do	,,	12.

Bombay, 11th October, 1834.

FOR SALE AT POONA,

TWO Tile-roofed Bungalows and outhouses, excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N. E. side; for particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona, or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY,

A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks of Malwa breed, and large size. For particulars apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 11th Oct., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth	Rs.	25 per doz.
Pale Sherry	"	26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints	"	14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

BENGAL TENTS.—Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has invariably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co. *Futtyghur, August,* 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

11th Oct., 1834.

TO bet let—For stabling—A very commodious Range of Warehouses, situated opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's shop, in Rampart Row. For particulars---Apply at the Office of *Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee*, in the Fort.

Bombay, 11*th October* 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious house in Bruce's lane, off the Green, at present occupied by JAMES PATCH, Esq. Entry may be had on the 1st November next.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th October*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart row at present occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry may be had on the 1st November next.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.,

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 11*th October*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOYEE RALLIAT, wife of JUDDIAH HEERACHUND RAJARAM, has contracted with SHAW VRANDAVUNDASS JUMNADASS, of Bombay, Hindoo, to purchase from him all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two apartments, situate at or near the Moombadavee Pagoda, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the house of Bhoydass Suckhe rass, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise thereon, are hereby requested to make known the same at the office of Mr. MORGAN, Attorney at Law for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein—Dated this 10th day of October, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆથી આપીએયે
બાજા રલીઆત તે જદીઆ દીરાચંદ રા
જરાંમની ધણીઆંણીએ ધેહેર એક ગાલા
બેનુ શ્રી સુમબજવાલો દીનકુ શાફા વનદ
રાવનદાશ જમનાદાશ પારેખ વેચાતુ લેવાનુ
શાટુ ઝીધુંછે તે શ્રી મામાદેવી આગલ બાજ
દાશ શાઝીઆદાશનાં ધેહેરની પડે શમોછે એ
ઉપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી
અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજા કાંજ રીતનો
દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનાં
એને બંણ ફરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની
મુદતમો મીશાતર મારગીન ખરીદદારનાં ધા
રાનાં વઝીલની આપ્રીશમો બહેર ફરે—મુદ
તપછી કોઇનો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નહી—તા
રીખ ૧૦ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૩૪ ✻

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: has a poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 8*th Oct.* 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, will have quick despatch, has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers.—Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th October*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL—TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INST.

THE Ship "*Robert*," H. Blyth, Commander, 310 Tons Register. Built at Dundee, Sails fast, and has good accommodations for a few pas engers.—Apply at the office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, and CO.

Bombay, 11*th October*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, W. S. STOCKLEY. H. C. S. commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be dispatched for the above port from the 10th to 20th Proximo. Apply to Captain STOCKLEY, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 10*th October*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion re uires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE New Ship MALABAR, 650 Tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER, is expected to arrive here early in November, and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, having excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 11*th Oct.*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London 20th instant, and call on the Coast for Passengers Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, OR CLYDE.

THE fine new Ship CESTRIAN, of 380 Tons, A. KELLOCK, Commander.—For particulars, apply to Captain KELLOCK, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th Oct.* 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30*th September*, 1834.

No. 4 5.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant D. Davidson, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to be second assistant commissary general, in succession to captain Rybot, who returns to Europe.

Lieutenants G. Pope, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to be third assistant commissary general.

Lieutenant R. Wallace, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to be acting paymaster of the Poona division of the army.

No. 406.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, captain A F. Bartlett, of the 26th regiment native infantry, deputy paymaster at Deesa, be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty under the provisions of G. G. o. 22nd of October 1827, 2nd supplement, article 198, page 285.

Bombay Castle, 1*st October*, 1834.

No. 407.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 4th clause of the government general order No. 369, dated the 13th of October 1832, shall be held to be applicable to Kulladghee, from this date.

No. 408.—First hospital assistant Carapit, attached to colonel Pasmore's detachment in Persia, is promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary.

No 409.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint lieutenant C. Treshie, of the 10th regiment native infantry, a third assistant commissary general, and to the charge of the military bazar at Deesa, *vice* ensign Leckie.

No. 410—Lieutenant W. C. Hebbert, is appointed assistant to the inspecting engineer in Guzerat, and permitted to defer his departure for that province until the end of this month.

Bombay Castle, 3*rd October*, 1834.

No. 411.—*With reference to general orders dated* 15th of May last (No. 226), and the 15th of August last (No 354), the following general order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is published at this presidency:—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 16*th September*, 1884.

In continuation of general orders under date the 30th July last, publishing a revised *table of fees*, chargeable on commissions issued to officers in the Company's service, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that the fee to be levied on the commission of brigadier general, be ninety five (95) rupees, the corresponding amount charged in His Majesty's army, when the rank is granted by commission.

No. 412.—Lieutenant C. H. Wells, of the 26th regiment native infantry, a cadet of the season 1819, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the 27th September 1834.

Bombay Castle, 4*th October*, 1834.

No. 413.—A division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under date the 16th ultimo, appointing lieutenant J. Cooper, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to act as line adjutant at Ahmedabad, during the absence of lieutenant Lewis, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 414.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted by general order dated the 2nd August last, No. 337 of 1834, to lieutenant P. W. Clarke, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

Bombay Castle, 6*th October*, 1834.

No. 415.—Cornet W. A. Hamilton, of the 2nd regiment of light cavalry, is appointed staff officer to the detachment at Balmeer from the 1st of August last, subject to the rule prescribed in general order (No. 342), dated the 8th of August last.

No. 416.—The following native promotions are made:—

9th regiment native infantry.

Jemadar Pylwan Sing to be subedar, and color havildar Shaik Rooatoom to be jemadar, in succession to subedar Shaik Ismael struck off the strength.—Date of of rank, 4th Sept. 1834.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3*rd October*, 1834.

Mr. J. H. Crawford having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a member of the committee for the revision of the transit duties in India, his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the government of India.

Mr. Richard Wills, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed on deputation to Na sick.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is placed in charge of the districts between the Bheema and Krishna, in the Bagulcottah sub-collectorate, on permanent deputation.

Bombay Castle, 4*th October*, 1834.

Mr. J. M. Davies, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is placed in permanent charge of the Veerum aum purgunnah, from the date of Mr. N Kirkland's return to his duties in that collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 6*th October*, 18 4.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, is allowed an extension for 14 days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 25rd June last.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7*th October*, 1834

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Aazim Dajee Shewjee, to the situation of ajunior native commissioner, in the zilla of Rutnagherry, vacant by the death of Aazim Farroo Ramchunder; his sunnud bearing date the 2nd of October 1834.

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to notify the appointment of Aazim Wassoodew Sudasew Vurtuck, to the situation of Junior native commissioner of Juneer, in the zilla of Poona, in the room of Antajee Gopall, whose appointment has been annulled; his sunnud bearing date the 27th of September 1834.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8*th October*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint assistant surgeon A Gibson vaccinator in the Deckan, and assistant surgeon B White acting vaccinator in the Deckan, to be vaccinator N. E. D. of Guzerat.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8*th October*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend M Davis chaplain of Belgaum, leave of absence from his station, for a period of one month, from the date of his departure, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council has, been pleased to grant the reverend R. Ward, chaplain of Kirkee, leave of absence for a period or one month, from the 13th instant, to proceed to Malcolm Peyt, on his private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

SAVINGS' BANK.

We are sincerely happy to be able to state that, in compliance with a Petition numerously signed by persons in the middle walks of life, chiefly Natives, Government has at length resolved on establishing a Savings' Bank at this Presidency. This is a gratifying proof that the wants and wishes of the middling and poorer classes of Society, are not always overlooked and disregarded by our Rulers—by those who ought to be the guardians of their interests, and the promoters of their weal. The value of the boon about to be conferred may not, at the present moment, be generally, or fully appreciated; but, affording as Saving's Banks do, so many facilities to the poor, and persons of moderate incomes, to lay by a portion of their earnings, and so many inducements to habits of frugality and economy, it cannot be long ere the advantages of the proposed institution are felt by the inhabitants of these territ ries; by the greater portion of whom, we venture to think, the measure will be regarded, if not as one of the best, at least as one of the most extensively beneficial, of the present Government, and be longer remembered than almost any other, with feelings of gratitude towards its authors. A committee, most judiciously selected, and consisting of the principal officers of Government with several members of the mercantile community, has been appointed to frame rules for the management of the institution. We conclude it will be under the guarantee of Government, and on the principle of the savings' Banks established at Calcutta and Madras. Considering the circumstances of the class of persons for whose benefit it is intended, some provision seems necessary to enable the heirs and representatives of persons dying in Bombay, to receive the latter's deposits, without previously obtaining a Probate, or letters of administration from the Supreme Court, a form which is attended with a very heavy expense—from 150 to 200 Rupees.—Now this is a large sum for any man to lay out in order to establish his title to property left by a deceased friend or relative; but to the heirs or representatives of such persons as are likely to deposit their savings in the Bank, it must prove a ruinous expenditure. The technical forms of law, if insisted upon in cases of heirs, &c. claiming deposits, will, therefore, we apprehend, go far to nullify the advantages of the Bank; for, who that had two or three, or even four or five hundred rupees to lay by, would place the money in the institution, if it could not be claimed by those to whom he intended it to pass on his death, without the expenditure of so large a portion of it as 150 or 200 rupees. Again the deposit claimed might be less than 150 rupees—what then is the party entitled to it, to do? If the legal form under consideration be indispensable, he must abandon his right, or be out of pocket to establish it! such an anomaly, which would in fact prevent the intended good and greatly diminish the utility of the institution, we hope and trust will be guarded against by the experienced and talented gentlemen to whom has been committed the task of suggesting the mode in which, and the rules under which, the benevolent intentions of Government are to be carried into effect.—*Durpun, October* 10.

We quote from the *Gazette* of Wednesday last, the following account of the state of the weather and crops in the different Zillahs up to the close of last month.

In the Poonah zillah rain is now, we understand, required for the Kurreef, and for moistening the ground previous to the sowing of the "Rubbee" In the Sholapore district the crops were, up to the latest accounts, every where well advanced, and wearing a favourable appearance.

According to the latest intelligence from Admednuggur, rain had fallen in favorable quantities in most parts of the Districts.

The crops in some parts of Candeish have sustained injury from the heavy falls, but there will no doubt be a good harvest.

The weather in the northern and southern Concan has been most seasonable.

The state of the crops continues favorable thro, the principal division of the Surat zillah; in some few villages it has been found necessary to resown the cotton, which has suffered from the continued rain. The young cotton crops which were resown during the previous fortnight in Broach, have been almost wholly destroyed by the heavy rain that has fallen between 1st and 8th ultimo: the other crops have also suffered *very materially*, with the exception of rice crops, which are doing well. The cultivators have evinced a desire to resow their fields for the third time, and it is to be hoped that success will reward their labours.

A good deal of rain has fallen in the Ahmedabad zillah, which in Puranteje has done some harm to the Bajeree crops: the cotton sown about Dhundooka has suffered; and up to the last accounts the continued wet weather has prevented it being sown in many parts of that Purgunnah: the prospects in the other parts of the zillah are propitious and the late rain has benefitted the rice.

The weather in Kaira has been favorable.

Since the foregoing account of the Weather went to press, letters have been received from Poona mentioning that for three days they have had continued showers of rain which, we understand, is seasonable for the crops in that quarter.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

To the directors of the above fund there is undoubtedly due, a very considerable degree of credit; for since their example, Military, Brigade, Regimental, &c. Funds have been attempted and have failed, while the medical has received the sanction of Government and the approbation of the Court of Directors, and is now in operation. This has no doubt been the, result of the exercise of a very happy discretion, in reconciling conflicting interests; but this in common with all things ought to have a limit to define which, is perhaps very difficult, yet I think that very few of the service can otherwise than regret that the directors should so far give way to three dessenting members, as within a month of the final sanction of the fund, before the service has been in the slightest degree benefited by it—before a single annuity has been granted, or a step attained to recommend to their constituents the modification of one of the essential claims of the fund, a clause put to and carried by the whole service; and the very *circular which advises us of its being carried*, calls upon us to *annul it*, because there are three dissentients! Notwithstanding the general predisposition on the part of the mass, to acquiesce in what is recommended, by those they elect as guardians of their interests, still I think the directors will in this case have no small difficulty in convincing those they address, that the option which is recommended can be otherwise than prejudicial, if not absolutely destructive to the true objects of the fund.

We are told, that the sacrifice of *interest* on the part of the seceders would be an equivalent for the clog on promotion. Such a belief can only have arisen from the directors having allowed the anxiety to satisfy the dissentients to stand before them and the examination of the true interests of the service. The original object of the fund was promotion, *not convenience.* On that principle it was acknowledged both by the Court of Directors, and by Government, and in that light it is now viewed by the service generally, but by adopting the plan now advised, the fund will not only be paralyzed, but may be rendered inoperative by the annuities being (as in the civil fund) bandied from port to pillar, without any one being able to pick them up, unless it be one whose health will not be worth six months purchase.

The only thing a medical man has to look to in the present state of the service, is his pension, and that pension is not such until he attain the medical board, as would induce him under any circumstance, except from the absolute necessity of ill health, *which would not benefit the service*, to resign. A member of the medical board in bad health, *(and those who live so long are generally such, and consequently the more valuable step)* will after two years, if he has the option, make his calculations, and find it will suit him to withdraw and remain; his advantage by promotion having been more than the value of his sacrifice of interest. He thus keeps out of the board *those who would resign* if only entitled to perhaps the first board pension. This is only one of the numerous objections. It is therefore to be hoped that the service will not listen to the first proposition of circular No. 4.—If the dissentients wish to withdraw, *now is the day.*

MONA.

THE POONA THUGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The recent murder by Thugs in the neighbourhood of Poona having caused some consternation, from the casual circumstance of the delinquents having been detected almost in the fact, and thereby proved the existence of a practise which by many is supposed to have ceased in the Company's provinces, the accompanying abstracts of evidence given by members of the fraternity of Thugs who have been seized, and have confessed, may not prove uninteresting, as they tend to show that this diabolical trade of murder has been more extensively practised in the Bombay territories

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

than is generally imagined. It is far from being a proof of the exemption from the horrors of Thuggee in any country, that it is seldom heard of and generally discredited. This can only be considered as an evidence of the dexterity with which these miscreants manage to hide their crimes from the world. Their deeds of death are usually done with such extraordinary secrecy, and such skilful precautions are adopted both before and after the murder, that detection is rendered most difficult. Had not a judicious use been made of confessions by some of the Thugs first seized, and the most persevering exertions been employed by the authorities who were entrusted with the duty of their seizures, to follow up the disclosures that were elicited, it is probable that the horrors and outrages that have been discoverd would never have been brought to light, and Government and the public would never have become acquanted with circumstances that still appear almost incredible. It will hardly be believed, had it not been most satisfactorily established, that the Thugs had the audacity to make a military cantonment their Head Quarters :—to have almost always been in force in it, or its immediate vicinity :—to have had associates who by engaging in trade or other occupations in the Military Bazaars, have acted as the decoyers of unsuspecting travellers who have been led out to be strangled by the gangs who were lying in wait for them :—that they have strangled and buried their victims almost within hail of the habitations in the Cantonment :—and that the murders they have perpetrated within a few miles around the place, and which have been substantiated, amount to hundreds. There can be little doubt but that a dread of seizure has driven many of the Thugs to the westward, and it is to be feared, that the Poona murder has not been a solitary one in those parts. Once a Thug and always a Thug, is the motto of these insidious enemies of their fellow creatures ; for go where they will, they make their own livelihood, on the death of others ; and by charging their iniquities to the score of their destiny and indulging in the still more horrible belief that the immolations of their victims is an acceptable offering to Kalie or Bhowanee, (the goddess of worship with both Mussulman and Hindoo Thugs they feel none of those compunctious visitings of conscience which other murderers are supposed to suffer under.

Your's &c.
RUFUS.

DEPOSITIONS.

Baleah, Thug approver, an inhabitant of the Nizam's country, confesses that he generally went on Thuggee with Dawood Khan Jemadar and Myan Khan, Jemadar of Sholapoor, who usually frequent the roads about Sedasheopeth, Hoommabad, Tooljapoor, Punderpoor, and Sholapoor, and sometimes went as far as Poonah. Has also committed murders on the road from Kurnool to Sholapoor.

In the year 1833, joined a gang of Thugs and committed many murders. First strangled five persons in the Nizam's country, and then proceeded to Sholapoor. Met with five travellers, two Mussulmans and three Hindoos, and strangled them one day's journey beyond Sholapoor, on the Poonah road ; obtained between 40 and 50 Rupees worth of property. Then went to Punderpoor. Met a man and woman, by caste Hindoos, going to Seroor ; strangled them one stage from Punderpoor, and got 10 Rupees and their clothes. Next went to Ahmednugger, and fell in with three Hindoo labourers from Poonah, going to Aurungabad ; strangled them a stage from Nuggur, and got 100 Rupees. Went towards Aurungabad, and near the Godavery ; fell in with a Telingah from Poonah, strangled him and got 30 Rupees worth of property.

In the year 1831, joined another gang of Thugs who intended to proceed towards the Bombay frontier. First strangled 12 men and 5 women at various places in the Nizam's country ; then went to Goolburgah and met Buhleem Burreh Sahib, Thug Jemadar and 30 Thugs from the neighbourhood of Sholapoor, bringing ten bullocks and ponies laden with booty for sale. Left Goolburgah and strangled a Mussulmaun near Turkul ; got 5 Rupees, a sword and shield. Went to Shustoor ; meet a Hindoo man and woman from Punderpuor ; strangled them and got about 100 Rupees worth of property. Went to Toojapoor, met two Brahmins ; strangled them and got about 85 Rupees and clothes. The gang then divided, and Lungotea Jemadar and 20 Thugs went towards Sholapoor. Deponent went home.

In the month of February, 1834, a gang of Thugs while going from Hoomnabad to Sholapoor, fell in with five Arabs and a woman going to Bombay ; strangled them, and obtained gold worth 1600 Rupees, and about 200 Rupees worth of other property.

In the month of February, 1834, three Arabs from Hyderabad going to Bombay, were murdered between Sholapoor and Poonah. They had with them 1200 Rupees ; some silver ornaments ; a mare and two ponies, cooking utensils and wearing apparel. Their relations have since made search after them in vain.

Peer Khan, inhabitant of the Hyderabad country, a Thug approver confesses that he has for the last ten years been in the practise of going on Thuggee towards Sholapoor ; went on one occasion as far as Dharwar. The gang of Thugs went by Sungesoor, Mirritch, Tazgaon, and Sattarah to Poonah ; then returned by Punderpoor to the vicinity of Sholapoor. They committed many murders during this trip.

Eighteen months ago, in the hot weather of 1833, joined a gang of Thugs from the vicinity of Sholapoor, and strangled seven persons in various places near the borders of the Sholapore and Ahmednuggur districts. The Jemadar of the gang told deponent that many Thugs were then residing about Sholapoor and Beejapoor.

Surwur and Nunhee Khan, Thug approvers, confess that during the last year or two they have usually met gangs of Thugs on the roads leading from Hydrabad to Sholapoor and Punderpoor ; know that many Jemedars with gangs of Thugs constantly traverse those roads ; and deponents have committed murders in their company. Have also within the last four years met gangs of Thugs from the Carnatic, who came from the Southern Mahratta Country. Went on an expedition to Punderpoor with Hoosain Sahid, Jemadar. Near Wyraug strangled four Moghuls, and their two servants, got 200 Rupees of property, a large horse, three ponies, and weapons. At Tarapoor, near Punderpoor, strangled three Telingahs from Bombay, and got 150 Rupees worth of property.

Mohna, Hindustanee Thug approver confesses that in the year 1831, he accompanied a gang of Thugs into the Bombay country. First committed several murders about Aurungabad ; then went to Poonah, where they were detained on suspicion, but were released. Came to Lonee and fell in with two Hajees from Bombay going to Hyderabad. Were joined there by Hoosain Sahib, Jemadar and eight Thugs ; and next day strangled the Hajees. Got a pony and a few other articles. Went on towards Sholapoor and strangled four Mahratta travellers, who came from that place. Obtained a pony, and about 150 Rupees worth of property from them.

Heera, Hindustanee Thug approver—Confesses that four years ago he went with a gang of Thugs from Aurungabad to Ahmednugger. Fell in with three Sepoys going to Dwarka : Took them twelve koss beyond Nugger, and strangled them between two hills. Buried the bodies and got 250 Rupees. Went to Seroor and then to Korygaum. Rested under the Mangoe trees near the Traveller's bungalow. Decoyed two Mahratta Brahmins out of the town, who put up with us, and strangled them during the night. The bodies were buried near the Mangoe trees. We got 15 Rupees. Went towards Poonah, and seeing an unfavorable omen, did not enter the City, but took the road to Nassuck. Conducted a traveller from Poonah to the distance of 19 koss, and then strangled him ; got 10 Rupees. The body was buried. Two koss from Nassick strangled two Palkee bearers, and buried their bodies. Got only 7 Rupees and cooking utensils. Went beyond Nassick and strangled two Sepoys, at the distance of two koss ; got 50 Rupees worth of property from them.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—10TH OCT. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	5 10	5 45
Sunday	6 27	7 00
Monday	7 37	8 00
Tuesday	8 34	9 00
Wednesday	9 22	9 40
Thursday	10 04	10 24
Friday	10 41	10 54

EXCHANGE.

	SELL	BUY.
Six per cent Remitable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class	107½	108 0
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class	107	107 1
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	110
Third five per cent Loan	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100 8	101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1	10 1 11
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 1	223	224
Sovereigns each	11	11½

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Lechmere, H. Brigade, from Deesa.
Lieut. Hartley, 2d Gr. Regt, from do.
Lieut. Cleather, Artillery, from Nugger.
Capt. C. W. Grant, Engineers, from Bhooj.
Surgeon Davis, from Europe.
Assist. Surgeon S. W. Ryan, 2d Battn. Artillery, from Poonah.
Capt. Codd, H. M. 48th Regt. from Cannanore.
Lieut. Smith, Ditto——from——ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Engineers, to Kandallah.
Capt Pontardent, Artillery, to Nugger.
Sub-Assist. Surgeon R. Spencer, to Vingorla.
Lieut J. Wilson, 6th Regt. to Deesa.
Lieut. T. B. Mullar, do. to do.
Qr. Mr. Sheahan,..... do...to do.
Lieut. Hart, 2d Gr. Regt. to Sholapoor.
Capt. P. Saunderson, 15th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Assist. Surgeon Felix, 23d Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Mouche Hall, Poonah, on the 6th instant, the lady of Lieut. Willoughby, Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

At Dhurrole, in Kattywar, John William, only son of Captain Duncan William Shaw, 20th Regt. N. I. aged 1 year and 24 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 9th September, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon W. Butler, of a son.

At Royapooram, on the 25th September, the Lady of Lieutenant A. J. Ormsby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Aurungabad, on the 13th June, by Col. Baddely, Commanding the Division Mr. D. Alexander, Head Clerk Hingolee Division Pay Office, to Miss Amelia King.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on the 19th September, 1834, Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, 32d Regt. N. I.

At Ryacottah, on the 21st Sept. 1834, Captain W. P. Burton, 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

At Madras, on Monday the 22d September, Anne, the only Daughter of Mr. G Batchelor, Medical Board Office, aged one year, seven months and twenty days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Dinapore, on the 9th September, the lady of Lieutenant Gerard, European Regiment of a Son. At Penang, on Tuesday, the 5th August, the Lady of N. M. McIntyre, Esq., of a Son. At Penang, on Monday, the 11th August, the Lady of John Revely, Esq., of a Son. At Malacca, on the 11th July, the Lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., of a Daughter. At Chittagong, on the 24th June, the Lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq of the Civil Service, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 21st September, Mrs. C. P. Cloater of a Son. At Barrackpore, on the 21st of August, the Lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son. At Jaunpore, in August last, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Turton, of His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter. At Mussooree, on the 4th September, the Lady of Captain Debude, of the Engineers, of a Daughter. At Cawnpore, in August last, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Carter, His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter. At Calcutta on the 21st September, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a Son. At Trichinopoly, on the 4th September, the Lady of Frederick Gray, Esq., 35th Regiment N. I., of a Daughter. At Secunderabad, on the 11th July, the Lady of Captain Frederick Welland, 23d Regiment or W. L. I., of a Son. At Bangalore, on the 28th August, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Warrand, 7th L. C. of a Son. At New Town, on the 27th August, the Wife of Mr. Hugh Ross, of a Son. At the Mount Road, on Saturday night, the 30th August, Josephine, the Wife of Mr Henry E. Boyle, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 17th September, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Reverend Mr. Charles, Captain William Clark, Free Mariner, to Anne, eldest Daughter of Captain John Aiken, of Howrah. At Calcutta, an the 17th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Charles Arthur Morris, of His Majesty's Service, of Brockham Lodge, County Surry, to Lucy Nice, youngest Daughter of the Mr. Richard Humphreys, of the Army Commissariat. At Benares, on Thursday, the 11th September, by the Reverend J. Pratt, Walter Coningsley Erskine, Esq., 73d Regiment Native Infantry, second Son of the Honorable H. D. Erskine, to Eliza, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Youngson, of Bowscar, Cumberland, and late of the Madras Army. At Singapore, on Tuesday, the 15th July, by the Reverend F. J. Darrah, A. M, Residency Chaplain, Mr. Stephen Hallpike to Miss Ellen Richardson. At Calcutta, on the 20th Spetember, by the Reverend Fre Joaquim da Virgem Maria, at the Roman Catholic Church, Boitaconnah, Mr. Samuel Pereira, to Miss Catharine Myrtor. At Neemuch, on the 29th July, Arthur Spottishwoode, Esq., Captain, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, to Jessy Anne, fifth, Daughter of Major General Lambert Loveday, of the Bengal Army.

DEATHS.—At Singapore, on the morning of the 16th July, Elizabeth, the wife of John Connolly, Esq., of this Settlement, aged 33 years, 3 months and 20 days. At Penang, on the 10th August, the infant Son of Thomas Church, Esq. At Malacca, on the 21st July, near the Water Island, in the Straits of Malacca, Sur. Januario Angustinho da Silve, Commander of the Portuguese brig *Cassador*, aged 47 years. On board the the Ship *Mermaid*, on the 23d July, Mr James Callao, third Officer. On board the H. C. Flat *Experiment*, on the 15th September, Lieut. O. B. Thomas, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Treasure Escort on board that vessel, much regretted by his brother officers. At Serampore, on Thursday the 18th September. Resamund Norah, the Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mr. John Marshman, aged 14 months and 1 day. At Barrackpore, on the 21st of August, the infant Son of Lieutenant Macdonald. At Barrackpore, on the 7th of September, Anne Christiana, Wife of Lieutenant Macdonald, 50th Regiment, and only daughter of Dr. Robert Tytler, aged 18 years. At Hooghly, on Saturday, the 20th September, at the house of his Brother in-law. W. H. Belli, Esq., Stephen Stevenson Sherman, aged 25 years. At Calcutta, on the 20th September, Miss Sarah Levinia Gennoe, Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Pughe Gonnoe, aged 4 years and 3 months. At Cawnpore, on the 12th September, Robert Home, Esq., in the 83d years of his age. At Wallajahbad, on the 3d September, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Degraves, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7th. Ship Boyne, W. S. Stockley, master, from London. Portsmouth 7th. June.

Passengers.—R. J. Jackson, chaplain, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. H. Morgan, Miss Smith, Mr. G. Davis, Surgeon, H. C. S., Mr. Blakestone, C. S., Mr Mansfield, C. S., Mr. Stuart, C. S., Mr. Woodhouse, and 5 servants.

Do Barque Arab, J. S. Sparkes, Master, from London. Left the Downs 22d. June. Touched at Madeira, left and 8th July.

Passenger.—E G. Pearson, Esq.

Do. 8th. Ship Cestrian, Adam Kellock, Master, from Liverpool 12th. June.

Passengers—Mr. Ewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Pennington.

Do. Ship Good Success, William Durant, Master, from China 19th July, Anger 25th Augt. Intelligence—H. M. Ship *Andromache* had arrived in China with Lord Napier and suite.

Passengers.—Mrs. Sutherland and Child.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commr., from Calicut 4th, Mangalore 5th, and Bancoote 8th Instant.

Passengers.—Mrs. Ironside, Miss Hough, Hon'ble E. Ironside, G. Grant Esq. C. S., C. and P. Thompson, Esq. M. C. S.

Oct. 9th. Ship Gilmore, H. H. Lindsay, Master, from Liverpool 24th. June.

Passengers—Mrs. Johnston and Child, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Johnston and servant.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 10th. Barque Emmie, A. Landlois, Master, to Port Louis.

Passengers.—Monsr. Sanegrane, Cononville, and Borell, (Frenchmen.) William Holmes, European Engr. Mr. Collins, three Natives, and 14 Convicts.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.

Do. BRIG OF WAR. - Tigris. - Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Robert, Boyne, Cestrian and Gilmore.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Rampertap, and Good Success.

AMERICAN Ship, Corvo.

PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Ship *Fuzel Curreem*, J. Beattie, from Bombay 9th August and Madras 8th September. The English Ship *Taptee*, R. Tapley from Liverpool 21st May September 23. Ship *Juliana*, C. B. Tarbutt, from London 22d May.

DEPARTURE.—September 21, Bark *William*, T. Humin, to Greenock.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1834.

Mr. Ironside, arrived on Wednesday in the *Hugh Lindsay*, from Calicut, and on the subsequent day was sworn in as fourth Member of Council.

By the *Gilmore* which arrived on Thursday from Liverpool, we have received London papers up to the 22d of June, being three days later than those brought by the *Arab*. They do not, however, afford much news, either foreign or domestic. In the House of Commons on the 20th of June, Mr. G. Wood moved the second reading of the Bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities. It was, as might be supposed, vehemently opposed by the Tories, led by Mr. Goulbourn and Sir Robert Peel. However, after a long debate, the motion was carried by a majority of 174. Mr. Stanley we observe supported it, but expressed himself decidedly hostile to the offices of the University being conferred on any but supporters of the established Church.

No other debates of importance took place in Parliament from the 19th to the 21st of June.—In Edinburgh it seems there is to be no opposition to the return of Mr. Abercrombie, the new Master of the Mint, which is a favorable symptom for the Ministry.—It is stated in some of the London journals of the 22d that the Court of Directors had strongly opposed the appointment of Mr. Grant to the Governorship of this presidency. This, however, is confidently denied in others. A variety of candidates had started for the representation of Finsbury, vacated by Mr. Grant, among whom were Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Babbage.—Her Majesty, it was understood, was positively to embark for the continent on the 4th of July.—The late papers afford no other news that we can discover.

The *Gilmore* brings accounts of the arrival of the *Mary Catherine*, on the 22d of June, at Liverpool.

The recent arrivals from England, we have much pleasure in stating, afford the most flattering accounts with respect to steam communication with home. In several letters we have seen from influential merchants in London who had previously looked upon it as hopeless, it is spoken of as almost certain, since the attention of Parliament has been called to the subject. In one of these it is stated that a Mr. Peacock of the India House had been before the committee, and had given some valuable information on points connected with their inquiry. He, however, it seems, is much in favour of the route by the Euphrates since the recent survey which has been made of that river by Capt. Chesney ; and as a means of counteracting Russian influence it is said to be viewed with considerable interest by the committee, who have entered into a minute investigation of all its merits.—The following gentlemen we observe by a London paper compose that body. As far as talents and general information go, they certainly are all that could be desired ; but, with the exception of Messr. Fergusson, Hume and Buckingham, none of them we believe have been in India.—It is to be regretted that a few more Indians, of whom several might have been chosen are not of the number.

INDIA STEAM COMMITTEE.—Mr. C. Grant, Sir J. Graham, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. C. Fergusson, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Young, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Hume, Colonel Evans, Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. S. Mackenzie, Admiral Adam, Lord Sandon, Mr. P. Thomson, Mr. Todd, Mr. Rumbold, Captain Eliott, Mr. Blake, Mr. Martin, Lord Ossulston, and Mr. Strutt ;—Power to send for persons, papers, and records.

By the *Good Success*, which left China on the 19th of July, we have received a file of the *Canton Register* up to the 8th ; but it affords no news. It appears, however, by private letters from Macao that H. M. S. *Andromache* arrived there on the 15th with Lord Napier. On the following day His Lordship read the Royal Commission appointing him to office, and took the necessary oaths together with Messrs. Daniel and Davis of the Company's factory, the junior commissioners. A day or two afterwards his Lordship procee ded to Canton, but it does not appear whether he had had any interview or communication with the Chinese authorities, or whether arrangements had been made for any thing of the kind. In reply to inquiries as to the extent of his jurisdiction, he expressly stated that it did not extend to Lintin. The opium vessels at that station will therefore remain as at present. —The *Andromache*, it is understood, is not to proceed beyond the limits allowed by the Chinese Government.

In our extra on Wednesday, we extracted a short account of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. We have since then had time to look over a detailed account of the proceedings on the occasion which has been published in the *Times* ; and find that it has suffered so greatly by condensation, that, notwithstanding our objection to repetitions of the kind, we have extracted a portion in to-day's paper which will be found full of novelty and amusement. The remainder will follow in due course of time.

CALCUTTA.

The *Hydroos* which left Madras on the 18th, brings intelligence that the *Forbes* had not arrived there on that day. She left her Pilot a little before midnight of the 5th, say the morning of the 6th ; and as it is evident from the *Hydroos's* making so good a passage that there have been good rattling south west winds in the Bay, we should allow her full six days days, she ought therefore to have arrived on the morning of the 12th at latest ; and unless some accident has again occurred, she has made a long passage, perhaps from the adoption of the slow and sure maxim, which was somewhat inconsiderately recommended to Captain Forth. If the vessel has been making any thing like a direct course, her progress has been miserable indeed ; not an average of three miles an hour, even if she arrived one day after the *Hydroos* sailed, and she never made less than that when in a gale of wind off the Macclesfield shoal, in the China Seas, while her average rate up to those seas against the monsoon was 5 knots.—*Beng. Hurk : Sept.* 22.

We were sorry and surprized to learn that our remarks respecting the *Forbes* created some alarm in the minds of those who have friends on board of her bound to Madras. We meant merely to imply that some accident had most probably happened to her machinery—another boiler case or something of that kind. As for the boat herself there has been no weather to endanger her ; we shall most likely hear that she has put into Coringa or Vizagapatam.

We regret to state, that after the above paragraph was in type, it was ascertained by telegraphic communication with the *Juliana*, which left Madras on the 17th instant, that nothing had been then heard of the illfated *Forbes*. As she left her Pilot at midnight of the 5th, some accident must h[ave]

happened to her machinery, and we expect to hear that she has put into Coringa. For the safety of the vessel, we are under no apprehension, though great anxiety is felt here on the subject by those who have friends on board.—*Beng. Hurk. September* 23.

The *India Gazette* seems to think that the Jondpore Raja's great and heavy offences in the eyes of Government are his refusing to wait upon the Governor General at Ajmere, and his writing to him as to an equal—which our cotemporary appears to deem mere trifles and no causes of war. We have no doubt it will appear that the English Government had much more serious and grave causes of complaint than these against Maun Singh; but even these appear to us far from being so very insignificant as the *India Gazette* deems them. Maun Singh had almost lost his country and his throne, and the interval between a throne and a grave is proverbially short withd eposed princes, when the British arms and negotiations relieved him in 1818. He then gladly became one of the dependant Rajas who acknowledged the paramount power of the English Government, and who are bound to refer their disputes with their neighbours to its decision.

If Maun Sing either pretends to be, or affects the air of being, a perfectly independant prince such as Runjeet Singh is, he pretends to be what he is not, and he ought to be taught his true position without delay, now that we have perfect leisure for such a task, in order that his insolence and contempt of treaties may not be copied by others. The point in dispute may be a mere ceremony—a mere title—a mere phrase—what then? MIRABEAU truly observed, that, "words are things."

AGRA.

In our columns will be found several items of intelligence regarding Joudhpoor. A war with this state seems inevitable and from the extent of the force about to be employed it is not unlikely that some ulterior object is contemplated. The Umeers of Sinde have declared their intention of supporting Man Singh who boasts of being able to take the field with 300,000 foot and and 20,000 horse at his back. This is we suppose as far beyond the real mark as the figured assets of an insolvent agency house, exceed the real ones.—*Ukhbar. September* 20.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. JUNE 12.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Colonel EVANS next rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on this subject. The question, he observed, was one of that importance, that it required a more full discussion than in the present state of the house, and of the state of business of the session, it would be likely to obtain. He was not under these circumstances, disposed to press its full consideration on the house on this occasion. He would however move the resolution which he had prepared, for the purpose of having it entered on the journals and not intending to take the sense of the house on it. The hon. and gallant member then read the resolution, which was to this effect—that as payments were to be made by this country to Russia under the Russian Dutch loan of the justice of which payments some doubts existed, it was the opinion of that house, that it would be competent to His Majesty's Government, and in conformity with good faith and with the law of nations, to suspend, or altogether discontinue, the payments to Russia under the treaty of November, 1831, should grounds appear for apprehending that the conditions of that convention were not faithfully and unequivocally fulfilled by the Court of Russia under which convention alone it was agreed that such payments should be made. To him it did appear, though he would not, for the reasons he had stated, enter into a full discussion of the subject, that Russia had violated the conditions of the convention of November, 1831, by its dissent from the course pursued by France and England to enforce the surrender of Antwerp. That he looked upon as a violation of the convention, and certainly, where a doubt existed on the question, it was hard upon the people of this country to be called upon to pay nearly 100,000*l.* a-year to that power, while they were at the same time paying 10,00 *l.* a-year to those unfortunate Poles who were the victims of its tyranny. He hoped, under these circumstances, that the noble lord would not object to this motion.

Lord PALMERSTON would certainly dispute the proposition contained in the resolution of the hon. and gallant member. He did admit that it was not only the right but the duty of Great Britain to suspend the payments under the treaty, if it were proved the Russia had not fulfilled her part of the treaty: but he could not agree that anything had occurred to show that Russia had not fulfilled her engagements under the treaty in question; and on this ground, he must meet the hon. and gallant member's motion by moving "the previous question." There was a wide difference between his (Lord Palmerston's) understanding of the obligations of that treaty, and that of the hon. and gallant member. He (Colonel Evans) seemed to think that it applied to all arrangements in Europe, whereas in fact it only applied to Belgium and the treaty of Vienna. There existed a former treaty, by which Great Britain undertook to pay an annual sum to Russia, with a condition of forfeiture—that condition was the separation of Holland and Belgium. That separation did take place, but it took place in a manner very different from what had been contemplated. It had not taken place contrary to the wish of England; on the contrary, England was a party assenting to it, and, along with France, had subsequently taken an active part in carrying the separation more fully into effect. The separation was sanctioned by the five great Powers of Europe. A new arrangement was then entered into, by which the southern was separated from the northern portion of what had before constituted one kingdom. To that arrangement, Russia was a consenting party. What pretence was there then for our withholding those payments which we had before stipulated to make? If Russia had endeavoured to prevent the independence of Belgium, or if it had endeavoured to unite it with France or Prussia, or any other power, then indeed England would be justified in withholding her payments under the former treaty: but had that occurred? He thought that it would be going too far to say that upon a fair construction of the treaty in question, the English Government would be justified in declaring, that in consequence of the policy recently pursued by Russia, it had forfeited its claim to the payment of this money,—that it would be going too far to say, that because Russia had pursued a policy in other parts of Europe, in Turkey, in Poland, and elsewhere, which might be adverse to our interests, and which might be a violation of the treaty of Vienna, therefore that the penalty of forfeiture of this money should attach to the conduct of Russia. (Hear.) One of the grounds which the hon. member had stated for this motion was, that Russia did not unite a year and a half ago in the measures of coercion which were taken against Holland. Now, he thought that upon no pretence of fairness could such a ground be set up as a valid reason for refusing to fulfill the present stipulation with Russia. Russia then objected to the particular mode adopted for carrying the object of the powers into effect. It did not say that it would not carry the existing treaty of 1831 into effect; it proposed other measures to carry it into effect which Great Britain and France did not consider effectual; but it did not follow that because it refused to concur in the measures adopted by them, therefore that it had been guilty of bad faith on the occasion. Russia fully concurred with this country and with France as to the principle of carrying that treaty into effect,—it only differed from them as to the means of effecting that object. Russia did not differ from France and England simply and individually on that occasion—she differed in conjunction with Prussia and Austria, and they differed from England and France upon a fair legitimate point of difference. He was ready to admit, that if the case should arise that was contemplated in the resolution proposed by the hon. gentleman, it would then be the duty of His Majesty's Government to suspend the payment of this money. But he (Lord Palmerston) would say that no such case had arisen. Even if any hon. member thought such a case was likely to arise, he was sure that he would agree with him (Lord Palmerston) in the opinion that it would not be wise or fitting for Parliament to say beforehand that we should suspend those payments, in anticipation of Russia violating its engagements. He (Lord Palmerston) entertained no such anticipation. He was sure that it was the determination as well as the policy of Russia to fulfil its engagements in reference to Belgium. But even supposing that such an anticipation should prove well founded, he thought that the house should yield to the executive Government the responsibility of considering what course should be pursued in such a case. If then it appeared that the British Government neglected its duty, and still continued the payment of this money, it would be open to the hon. member, or to any other hon. member, to call the members of that Government before Parliament; and if they did not afford a satisfactory explanation of their conduct, to call on Parliament to pronounce a condemnation upon it. On the present occasion, as he could not give a negative to the abstract principle laid down in the hon. member's resolution, he would move the previous question upon it.

Colonel DAVIS said that concurring in what had fallen from the noble lord, he would support the amendment. In his opinion Russia had done nothing to render the stipulations under which this money was now paid forfeited At the same time he must say, that it had always been his opinion that since the separation of Holland from Belgium, Russia had no legal right to this money Parliament however, and the law officers of the Crown had decided otherwise. Another objection in his opinion to this motion was, that it would afford a second Parliament sanction to the legally of those payments.

Mr. HUME said he agreed with the hon. member that Russia had no legal claim to this money after the separation of Belgium from Holland, though he voted at one time for the bill under which the payments were made as a matter of policy. (A laugh.) Of this he was certain, that Russia had not fulfilled the conditions under which those payments were guaranteed to her. He would ask the noble lord whether the differences that existed between Belgium and Holland might not long ago have been put an end to, if Holland had not been encouraged to hold out and resist through the secret influence and machinations of Russia? The conviction on his mind was that the influence of Russia had been chiefly, if not solely exercised, to prevent a settlement of that question. He was aware that we were not in a position to prove this against Russia, but it was nevertheless a matter that was notorious, and he was of opinion that under such circumstances this country would be fully justified in withholding the payment of this money, seeing that Russia had not fulfilled the conditions according to which its payment had been stipulated. Though he could not vote for the resolution proposed by the hon. member for Westminster, he thought it right to state his opinion on the subject to which it had reference.

Colonel EVANS said that he would not press his motion to a division, as he hoped to have an opportunity of bringing it forward again next session. He had not brought it forward as expressive of the slightest disapprobation of the noble lord's policy; on the contrary, he approved of it, and the noble lord's policy, especially as regarded a country of the first importance to England—namely, the Peninsula—had his highest approbation.

The amendment was then put and agreed to.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

MONDAY.

The *Times* says the Whigs abuse the Vice-Chancellor for interfering with the electors; the Tories accuse their opponents of having resorted to government influence and patronage in support of Mr. Rice. One side complains that the reporter of the *Independent Press* was thrown out of a window of Sir E. Sugden's committee-room, to which it is answered that the gentleman voluntarily selected the aforesaid window as the shortest way out of the apartment and the little shove he received was meant in pure kindness to facilitate his egress. The opposite party talk of the cowardliness and injustice of the Whigs in clamouring down Sir E. Sugden at a meeting of his friends on Saturday at the Eagle, but the Whigs reply that the whole thing is a mistake, and that the interruption proceeded from, or at least began with, the Tories themselves, who, it would seem from this ingenious plea, were violently bent on preventing their own candidate from getting an hearing. The *Herald* observes that the Vice-Chancellor of the University is particularly complained of by the townspeople for exercising an undue influence over the university tradesmen. Mr. Spring Rice, in his address to the electors of Barnwell, says that, but for a trick, which had been played by a Tory vestry, he would have been enabled now to address forty five additional voters of Barnwell, whom that trick had disqualified to vote. While he was delivering his address an accident occurred which is thus described:—A temporary scaffolding or hustings had been erected at a public-house for the purpose of the display, and a considerable number of persons crowded upon it, but before the right hon. gentleman had uttered half a dozen sentences the planks gave way, and the people tumbled down some nine or ten feet upon the ground. Many were scratched and bruised, or had the crowns of their hats beat in by the fall; the heads within them happily escaped.

TUESDAY—THE NOMINATION.

The hustings were erected at Parker's-place, near the town. Each candidate, with his train of carriages, horses, and friends, bands, banners, and cockades, arrived in procession at the hustings, amid the cheers of their partisans. 3000 persons were present. J. Skrien, Esq. and E. Foster, Esq., nominated Mr. S. Rice; C. Pemberton, Esq. and J. Oker, Esq., did the same service to Sir E. Sugden. Mr. S. Rice said, for eleven years out of place, he was the steady friend of reform, and he would not desert the reform ministry—the friend of peace abroad, of reduction and reform at home. They had abolished sinecuries, reduced 4,500,000*l.* taxes, were about to reform corporations and the church of Ireland. Sir E. Sugden said that, though he opposed the Reform Bill, yet, in committee, he had successfully struggled for the abandonment of that clause which required of the voter a receipt for his rentr It was he, therefore, who saved many persons thei. votes, and rescued them from the power of the landlord. He would not accept office; he sought honour and utility, and not profit or pay. He had been called a member of the Rutland club. If any man should say that he was the tool of the Duke of Rutland, or of any man, he should tell him he lied in his throat. He dwelt at length on the church question, proclaimed the church in danger, and called on the electors to rescue the King from the thraldom of ministers, by sending him to Parliament. The show of bands was in favour of Mr. Rice, and Sir Edward Sugden demanded a poll.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—THE POLLING.

At twelve o'clock on the first day Sir Edward had a majority of 50 votes which, when the poll closed at four, was reduced to 5, the number being—Sir E Sugden, 511; Mr. S. Rice, 506; majority for Sir Edward Sugden, 5. The candidates were not heard and the mayor adjourned the court of hustings till Thursday, after which the candidates respectively addressed their friends from the windows of their hotels. In the election squibs the Vice-Chancellor was attacked as in our letters from Cambridge last week with the imputations we then alluded to, and with all the heat of electioneering bitterness. On the other hand very similar accusations were made, but against individuals not so conspicuous as to make their conduct matter of interest to the public.

The polling re-commenced on Thursday morning at nine. The race at ten o'clock was neck and neck and nice running. As that hour ten voters went up in a body in favour of Mr. Rice which gave him a majority of 11. In an hour it increased to 12, and at four; o'clock the poll closed thus—Mr. Spring Rice, 616 Sir E. Sugden, 587: majority, 29.

At the close of the poll Sir F. Sugden made his appearance on the hustings, and manifested the utmost good humour and cheerfulness, notwithstanding his defeat. He was loudly cheered by his friends. Shortly afterwards Mr. Rice made his bow to the assemblage, amidst deafening acclamations, waving of hats, and others symptoms of tumultuous approbation. The right hon. gentleman waved a laurel branch in his hand as a symbol of triumph, and acknowledged the greeting of his friends with great alacrity and pleasure.

The mayor declared the poll to be finally closed and requested silence in order that the candidates might address the electors; but finding it impossible to procure a hearing for Mr. Rice, he adjourned the meeting till ten o'clock next morning

FRIDAY.

This was a day of great bustle among the friends of Mr. Rice. Sir E. Sugden left Cambridge for London on the previous day, immediately after addressing his friends at the Eagle Inn. This morning at ten o'clock the mayor appeared upon the hustings for the purpose of declaring the successful candidate. At eleven o'clock, he announced the numbers, which were as follow:—Rice, 615; Sugden, 590; majority 25. The mayor then declared the Right Hon. T. S. Rice the successful candidate. (Cheers.)—*Atlas, June* 15.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

OXFORD.—*Monday, June* 10.

All is now bustle and confusion; nothing but carriages covered with dust, and filled with anxious visiters, pouring into the town. Such crowds of applicants for tickets—such bows and smiles from the successful—such shrugs of disappointment from the unfortunate, and polite protestations of regret from the harassed authorities! You may depend upon it that the heads of houses and Masters of Arts who have the distribution of tickets have no sinecure of it. Those who have neglected to make interest beforehand will certainly suffer for their want of foresight, by getting perhaps only one admission to the theatre, even if they are so far successful. However "the cry is still, 'they come;'" the roads are lined with travelling carriages, and the heat of the weather, with the jaded condition of the poor animals that draw them, remind one strongly of Byron's lines:—

'Tis the postilion's paradise; wheels fly
"On roads; east, south, north, west, there is a run;
"But for post-horses who finds sympathy?
"Man's pity's for himself, or for his son,
"Always premising that said son at college
"Has not contracted much more debt than knowledge."

Thrice happy they who have got horses! But, at any rate, Oxford will be as full as it can hold. Not a nook or cranny but will be made the most of. Sofas are universally in requisition for the night's lodging, and I understand that in more colleges than one, two yards of floor with a cloak or two is thought a handsome offer to a friend. You may be sure that on such an occasion the Oxonians are not backward in performing the other offices of elegant hospitality, and the general appearance of satisfaction on the part of the visitors betokens that their attention has not been thrown away.

Yesterday evening the grand point of attraction was the Broad-walk in Christ-church Meadow, a beautiful promenade of about 60 feet in width, and something more than a quarter of a mile, I should think, in length, overshadowed by magnificent elms, the growth of centuries, and affording a most agreeable view of several of the colleges and public buildings with which this most beautiful city abounds. Thither thronged all the gownsmen, in academical costume, doctors, bachelors of law, masters and bachelors of arts, and the gay undergraduate, and happy was the man who had a lady on his arm, and many were the glances of envy shot at these favoured individuals by their less fortunate acquaintances, particularly when the lady in question possessed an unusual share of personal attractions. All that Oxford could contribute of beauty and fashion was present, and the influx of fair strangers who had come in on Saturday evening, and in the course of the day, added greatly to the liveliness of the scene. From half-past 7 till a little after half-past 8, the whole walk presented a moving mass of academicals diversified and relieved by all the hues under heaven. The crowd then gradually thinned, and after 9 o'clock hardly one group was to be seen. By 11, Oxford was still as sleep.

This morning there were many anxious inquiries relative to the time of the Duke's arrival, and the ronte he was to take, and various were the rumours on these points. One report, "on the best authority" of course, assured us that he had slept at Cuddesden Palace, the seat of the Bishop of Oxford. Another, equally authoritative on the genuineness of its source, informed us, and the information was not given without a certain air of mystery, that the Archbishop of York had had the honour of entertaining the Chancellor of this celebrated University at Nuneham, and that he would enter Oxford about 8 o'clock in the evening, with splendid *cortège*. A third announced that he would come into Oxford at 4 o'clock. Trusting to the accuracy of these rumours respectively, nearly half the under-graduate, and not a few of the bachelor members of the University, proceeded on horseback, about 3 o'clock, to meet his Grace, and at a quarter to 4 o'clock the Duke, preceded by about 30 horsemen, the remainder having gone the other road, drove into the town, and was welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner by the gownsmen and their friends. He came in an open barouche and pair, and appeared highly gratified at the manner in which he was received. At the door of University College, of which the Vice-Chancellor is the Master, he alighted, amid loud and continued cheers from the crowds of gownsmen in the High-street, and the windows of the different houses full of elegantly-dressed ladies. The windows of Queen's College, which almost faces University, the leads which run in front by the cupola, and the steps of the great gate, with the windows of the cloisters, were also full of gownsmen and ladies, who testified by their loud huzzas and the waving of handkerchiefs their cordial admiration for the new Chancellor. The Duke looked in excellent health; and, considering the fervent cheering of his youthful admirers, I cannot wonder that he appeared to be in excellent spirits.

Since may last communication I have received a copy of the official list of personages on whom the degree of Doctor of Civil Law is to be conferred. I find that some of the particulars which I sent you upon this subject in my last communication were incorrect. Prince Liven is not, I understand, to be made a doctor of, but in his stead Count Matuszewic is selected for that honour. Their Excellencies Baron Dedel and Baron Gersdoff are also to receive the same compliment. To Prince Talleyrand, as I stated before, it has been positively refused. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Chandos, and the Earls of Falmouth and Winchilsea, as the sworn champions of the Church of England, are entitled to distinction, which they are going to receive from this high church University. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Warwick, and Lord Strangford, have also a right to expect it, on account of their well-known Conservatism. To other individuals on whom this meed of honour is to be bestowed are the Earls of Rosslyn and of Wilton, Lord F. Egerton, the Marquis of Bute, Earl De Lawarr, Earl Brownlow, Lord F. and Lord G. Somerset, and Lord Burghersh.

These individuals are to receive their degree to morrow. On Wednesday honorary degrees will be conferred on a much larger number of persons. Among them will be found the names of many of the noble Chancellor's most illustrious companions in arms. The list is not yet published, but it will contain, as I am informed, the names of Sir Hussep Vivian, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir Henry Fane, Sir W. Gomme, &c. Men like these have a claim upon the sympathy of their countrymen of all ranks and conditions, be they learned or unlearned, and it is only right that those who shared their gallant leader's victories in war, should be participators in his triumphs in peace. Dr. Phillimore, who is a "right eloquent" personage, will have an opportunity of displaying his command over the eulogistic euphonies of the Latin Language in presenting to the learned Chancellor the various descriptions of persons whom the University has thought fit upon this occasion to admit among its graduates.

There is so much gossip afloat at present in Oxford, that it is a very difficult matter for a stranger to distinguish between what is true and what is false. Of this, however, I have no doubt, from every thing I hear, that the Duke of Cumberland notwithstanding his having taken the church under his special protection, is not the greatest favourite in the world at Oxford. I have been told—and from the quarter from which I received the information I believe it—that after the Duke of Cumberland had written to the authorities of the University, stating his determination to decline an honour which it had not declared its readiness to confer upon him, a letter was sent to him, informing him, that if he came to Oxford the University needs must confer a doctorship upon him. This was conceived to be a hint which the noble feelings of Royalty could not misunderstand. But his Royal Highness of Cumberland practises as well as preaches the duties of Christian charity, and forgives those who are not inclined to be so indulgent towards him. His reply again was that he must decline the honour that was intended him; but that such was his regard for his illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington, he must be present at the signal honour with which his life of glory was now to be crowned by the University of Oxford. His Royal Highness arrived in Oxford this afternoon about 3 o'clock, and from the distinguished place which he holds in the affection of Englishmen, it is unnecessary for me to say how many hats were thrown up in his honour, how many voices cried "God bless him." His Royal Highness takes up his abode with the tutor of his son, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, canon of Christ church.

I could give you an account of what is going to happen to-morrow, and during the rest of the week; but in that case the anticipation of one day must only be repeated as occurrences in the account of the next. The programme is in the hands of everybody, and I do not know whether your readers or yourself have the greatest objection to a twice-told tale.

The installation one is written by the Rev. John Keble, of Oriel, the Professor of Poetry. Three airs from it are published, but the words of them are by themselves unintelligible. It would, however, be as unfair to judge of the ode itself by the specimens of it now before the public, as it would be to judge of a house by producing two or three of the bricks of which it is built. Mr. Keble is the author of a beautiful poem entitled *The Christian Year*. A northern critic contended, upon the authority of that poem, or of some sacred lyrics written by the same rev. author, that Dr. Johnson had advanced an erroneous position in affirming tha poetry of a religious character must of necessity be of an inferior nature; I speak only from recollection, and therefore may have stated too broadly the opinion of that literary leviathan; at any rate Mr. Keble has a noble subject for his muse before him, and if he is only consistent with himself he will do it justice. Mr. Croker wrote a noble ode in praise of the Duke of Wellington, whilst he was yet an infant Hercules, and when he had not achieved half of the glories with which he is at present invested. He began with the Duke's victories "on Assaye's eastern plain," and terminated with the negative victories of Talavera. Since that time the Duke has achieved the victories of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, Toulouse, and Waterloo; and, what the friends of religious liberty consider more valuable than all, a victory over himself in granting Catholic emancipation. Will Mr. Keble speak, or will the University permit Mr. Keble to speak, of this last victory, in my opinion the greatest of all, in the strains of Christian triumph which it ought to elicit? I fear not. I believe that "expressive silence," to use a phrase of Thomson's, will be left "to hymn its praise." But a few hours will determine this point. Of course on an occasion which affords so fertile a theme for the pen of the poet, Oxford has not been idle: the dead languages being in a high state of cultivation here, have had their resources called on for congratulatory odes to his Grace: the ode in Greek Sapphic verse has been won by Mr. Miles Atkinson, B. A. of Queen's College; I have not heard who has succeeded for the others. Our own language, however, has not been neglected. I extract the following passages from the "Welcome of Isis," by Boone, of Christchurch, as a specimen:—

"—— —— When illustrious strangers come,
"Exalted more by deeds of worth
"Than by their realms or by their birth,
"Or by their regal throne.
"Then there was joy;—but they were stangers still.
"Now, now must o'er our hearts prevail,
"A prouder glow, a quicker thrill,
"And bolder notes of rapture hail
"At once the world's first hero—and our own.
"How should we greet the brave
"In learning's hallowed bowers?
"With welcome such as gave
"Greece in her happier hours.
"When genius raised to deathless fame
"The victors in the generous game!
"But who shall consecrate to life
"The conqueror in a nobler strife?
"But who shall strike the lyre
"For him—for him, to sing whose deeds
"The words should breathe immortal fire,
"And trace the radiant name in characters of light.
* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *
"Every Britain loves to claim
"A ray, a portion, of that fame,
"Whene'er he looks on thee
* * * * * * *
"—— Warrior! with the praise around
"Though Europe and all earth resound;
"Though countless as the sea-shore sand,
"Thronged round the hero of the land
"Proud Erin's sons and Britain's bless
"Thy long and ever new success;
"Though high-born beauty pours the glance
"Which may ev'n heroes' hearts entrance;
"Though, meet reward, around thy head
"Thy Prince's grateful thanks are shed;
"Though Kings are proud thy name to place
"Among their knights of noblest race,
"And deem that knighthood's cross and star,
"If worn by thee more glorious far;
"Though age forgets the enfeebled frame,
"The senses dim, the feelings cold,
"And burns with valour's former flame,
"Whene'er thy gallant feats are told;
"Though young ambition's heart beats high,
"Dreams of thy wars and inly bleeds,
"Pouring unheard the secret sigh,
"From deep despair to emulate thy deeds;
"Though childhood learns to lisp thy name,
"Whene'er it hears of warlike fame.
"'Till almost infant bosoms beat
"With pride, and glow with patriot heat;
"Ah! though thy well-earned trophies rise,
"Borne on the wings of praise to heaven,
"Still, warrior, do not thou despise,
"The wreath by sacred Science given.—
"Such wreath have they most proudly worn,
"Whom earth's best gifts did most adorn,
"Such wreath denied to venal vows,
"Has shed a grace round kingly brows,
"Nor seemed beneath the purest gem.
"That sparkled in their diadem,—
"Then rather, boast of Erin! deem;
"Hence brighter shall thy honours beam;
"For know, 'twill raise e'en thy renown,
"To blend the ivy with the laurel crown."
* * * *

Among the noblemen and visiters who have already arrived are the Bishop of Exeter and the Earl of Winchilsea.

OXFORD.—JUNE 11.

The town this morning was early in a bustle. Carriages full of ladies were driving from all directions towards the theatre, the point of destination for all; crowds of well-dressed persons were seen hastening on foot to the different outer entrances, but it was not till after 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for these to be opened, that anything like inconvenience was felt. I am bound to acknowledge that the printed regulations for admission were judicious. Here they are:—

"REGULATIONS.

"Ladies provided with tickets will be admitted immediately upon their arrival at the three following outer entrances:

"1. The north iron gate, fronting Broad-street.

"2. The great gate of the schools opposite Magdalenhall.

"3. The iron gate of the schools opposite the Radcliffe Library.

"Carriages to take up and set down with the horses' heads towards Holywell at entrance 1, and towards High-street at entrance 2.

"At a quarter before 10 o'clock the inner doors will be opened for the admission of ladies into the theatre.

"Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law, and strangers, severally provided with tickets, will be admitted immediately upon their arrival at the following outer entrances:—

"1. The iron gate opposite New College-lane.

"2. The small gate near the Museum.

"And at 10 o'clock the inner entrances will be opened for their admission into the theatre.

"Bachelors of Arts and undergraduates, provided with tickets, will be admitted at 10 o'clock at the two following outer entrances:—

"1. The great gate of the schools opposite Magdalen-hall.

"2 The iron gate of the schools opposite the Radcliffe Library.

"And at half-past 10 the inner entrances will be opened for their admission into the theatre."

It would have been a good thing if they had been faithfully adhered to by the authorities themselves. Instead of opening the doors at 10 o'clock for the admission of masters, of arts and strangers and the bachelors and undergraduates, they obliged them to wait till more than a quarter past 10, when the pressure began to be severe at the different entrances, and the opinions entertained by the sufferers of the parties who had the arrangement of these matters were neither concealed nor peculiarly flattering. When the bachelors and undergraduates were admitted, a small door only in each of the outer entrances was opened, and the struggle to get through it was appalling. When they did get through, their difficulties were not half over. A small gate near the theatre was opened about half-past 10, and the same struggle was renewed, only with greater violence, as the gate was smaller than the one through which they had passed. Gowns and caps suffered considerably, but the gate passed, at imminent hazard of being impaled by the crowd on the iron railings through which it led, there were yet more inconveniences to be surmounted. Wedged in a long and narrow staircase, moving when you could gain any ground, about an inch at a time, and in a most profuse state of perspiration, were nearly three quarters of an hour in reaching the upper gallery, which was appropriated for you, and from there being but one entrance many gentlemen were altogether excluded, as the room in the centre was not made the most of. The good temper with which the men bore their disappointment reflects, more credit on them than the cause of it did on the authorities. There were masters of arts stationed in the gallery to preserve order and look after the arrangements, but neither the bachelors nor undergraduates received any advantage from this circumstance It is but fair to state that too great a number of tickets were not issued for the upper gallery, as those who were not admitted to-day will have tickets for to-morrow, and there would have been plenty of room but for what I have told you. The ladies were let in without any confusion, and were handed to their seats in the part of the theatre reserved for them by masters of arts appointed for that purpose.

A little before 11 o'clock a long procession, with the Duke in his robes of office, set out from University College, and advanced up the High-street, which was crowded with spectators, and then turning down by St. Mary's Church, by the side of which a scaffold had been erected for the accommodation of the visiters desirous of seeing the procession, proceeded to the theatre. The splendour of the dressest (among which the noblemen's, richly laced with gold bars, and the habits of the heads of houses, being scarlet with black velvet sleeves, were highly conspicuous) made it a very gay scene, and the cheering with which it was accompnied gave it additional interest.

I have received the account of the procession from a friend, and that of the struggle which the bachelors and undergraduates had to encounter in entering into the theatre from one of them who was himself a sufferer by it. For my own part, not having the valuable quality of ubiquity, I was obliged to attend to, and guard myself against, the various dangers to which strangers were exposed in their efforts to obtain a place in the area appointed for their admission. I was of course punctual at the place and time appointed in the regulators to which my friend has adverted. The presure was tremendous before the inner entrances were oponed, but it becam e, if possible, still worse afterwards. The tide of masters of arts and of strangers rushed in a direct line through the gate with such velocity as to force many of them of their feet: some of them fell, and were trodden upon by their successors, in spite of all the efforts which every gentleman felt himself bound to make to prevent another from receiving injury. The lateral pressure was, however, the most dangerous, as I can testify from having experienced it It became within a few seconds after the gates were opened so severe, that the iron railing near the schools was absolutely forced down, and those who were nearest to it were thrown along with it upon the ground. Severe contusions were received, but I have great pleasure in stating that no serious injury was inflicted. It was thought at first that one gentleman had been spiked by the falling palisades; but I have since understood that he received little or no harm from his fall upon them, owing to the presence of mind of a gentleman near him, who contrived to draw him a little aside. His situation, however, was one of reat danger as he was turned round in his fall, and his leg was hitched in between the ground and the superincumbent weight of iron. Had there not been a decided resistance made to pressure by the parties in his rear, he must have been trampled to death As it was, he was dragged out by the leg by a stranger who preceded him, and who fortunately thought more of the duties of humanity than of the advantage of securing a convenient place. Several gentlemen had their coats ripped up from the tail to the cape by catching the iron fronts of the palisades; others endured the same misfortune, owing to the determination of their friends to stick close, at all hazard, to their skirts. Gowns were shivered into fragments; and if it were possible that there could be any freshmen masters of arts, several of them would have achieved the honorable distinction of walking with as ragged gowns as ever flickered on the back a veteran academecian. The university cap in a crowd is almost as easily managed as that useful abomination a crush-hat, but caps were slit on this occasion into fractions infinitesimally small; and as to hats, against which I ought not to complain, as wearing one myself, they were not only a nuisance in themselves, but they were also the cause of nuisance to every unfortunate wight brought in contact with them. All the inconvenience of a cap on these occasions is, that you may whisk your neighbour's eye out pleasantly enough without feeling any inconvenience yourself· I am sorry to say, that I both suffered and inflicted great inconvenience to-day, but I would gladly undergo the same degree of suffering again, could I only regain the same exquisite degree of satisfaction which I felt when, after emerging from a very dark passage, I came into the full blaze of beauty by which the theatre itself was illuminated. I have seen two coronations; but the spectacle on those occasions is frittered into parts, or, to borrow a phrase from Shakspear, "sawn into quantities," so that you cannot at one glance command a view of the whole. Here the reverse was the case. As soon as you entered the theatre, there was a prospect almost too dazzling to be looked upon. Around you, and above you, to the ri ht and to the left, were crowds of beauties, who compelled you, in spite of your Christianity, to think of the houris of Mahomet's paradise. Look where you would, you encountered the glances of their bright eyes, and in those glances was all "the mind, the music breathing from the face," which youthful poets, forgetful of reality, too often indulge their fancy in describing. I believe that you are already aware that during the encænia the rising semicircle of the theatre is reserved for the noblemen and the doctors, and that immediately behind them are placed the ladies of peers and the different members of their families. The gallery immediately facing this semicircle was reserved for ladies who, though equally respectable in the eyes of society, are not so in those of the Herald's College. With these ladies, by the monastic regulations of the University, it was forbidden that any male animals, whether of the gown or of the town, should intermix. The practical effect of this regulation, absurd as it appears in principle, was admirable. You had all the colours of the rainbow and a few more presented to you in close contact, amid a profusion of feathers aad flowers which I should in vain attempt to describe. Nothing could be more striking, nothing more magnificent. If there was anything to complain of, it was only that the less juvenile of the ladies occupied too prominent a place, if I may borrow a phrase from Petronius, in the "erudite eyes" of the University. But even with that drawback the *coup d' œil* was beyond all description for attraction and beauty and magnificence. Strange to say, however, the fortunate, or perhaps I should rather say the unfortunate, gentlemen who had obtained admission into the area, had not a long time to admire it.

The crowd every moment became more dense, more pressing, and more importunate; and though numberless voices exclaimed that there was no room for standing, no credence was given to the exclamation. Every body rushed in who had tickets, and the consequence was that the pressure became dreadful A master of arts near me, whose solid flesh appeared to be melting with great rapacity, declared that if air was not let into the theatre, he should evaporate, and nothing would be left of him but steam. Still everybody bore his suffering with great patience, and jokes, not always of the most polished kind, were bandied about with great good humour from one mouth to another. After the masters of arts and strangers had wedged themselves into a compact mass, the undergraduates and bachelors of arts were admited into the upper galleries, and then came

"——Tumult and Confusion, all embroiled,
"And Clamour, with a thousand various mouths."

After they had filled the gallery and settled themselves in their seats, an unanimous cry arose among them for the cheers for the Duke of Wellington. They were given with such hearty vociferation, that I was almost afraid that the miracle of Amphion would be renewed, and that they would move the stones out of the roof of the theatre upon the heads of the clamourers. Then there was a short pause, and again another cheer for the Chancellor of the University. The name of Dyer, one of the proctors, was then mentioned, on which was heard—

"On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
"A dismal universal hiss, the sound
"Of universal scorn,"

which in both Universities is certain to be the meed of any proctor who unflinchingly performs the duties of his office. Various other names, not only of private but of public men, were at intervals shouted out by undergraduates in the gallery, and served as signals for them to express their like or dislike to the individuals who bore them. Dr. Gaisford, the Dean of Christchurch, was most particularly hissed. The name of Earl Grey was received with an unanimous demonstration of strong disapprobation. Some few cheered the Lord Chancellor, but their cheers, "visits," were few and long between. The majority of voices was evidently hostile to his Lordship. An undergraduate exclaiming "The Bishops," the cheering was universal, deafening, and almost appalling. Lord Wynford entered the theatre about this time, and was received with applause; so, too, was Lord Lyndhurst. The next arrival of importance was that of the Duke of Cumberland, who was in the full dress of Colonel of the 15th Hussars Not a dissentient voice was raised against him—on the contrary, he and his suite were received with loud cheers, though I heard more than one voice in the area say that his Royal Highness was only illustrious by courtesy, and that he owed his warm reception to the immoderate love of the undergraduates for noise and confusion. A cheer was proposed and given for the Chancellor of the University of Dublin. I mention these matters historically. It cannot, of course, matter whom a parcel of idle and noisy boys applauded, or whom they hissed.

Soon after 11 o'clock Dr. Crotch announced upon the organ the approach of the Chancellor, and of the procession from the lodge of the Vice-Chancellor; and shortly afterwards that six beadles of the University in their full dresses entered, followed by the Duke of Wellington, their Chancellor, in his robes, and by the Vice-Chancellor and the various noblemen and doctors who had met him in the morning at the lodge of University College. I informed you yesterday that his Grace appeared in excellent health, and I am not indulging in any flight of fancy when I add, that the enthusiastic reception with which he was welcomed into the theatre appeared to restore his step to all the elasticity of youth Of the noblemen who followed in his train, the majority were military or naval uniforms, but his Grace was dressed in a black coat, across which he wore his blue riband as Knight of the Bath, and over which his mantle of black silk and gold fringe, as Chancellor of Oxford, (a far more magnificent robe than the dress gown of the Speaker) was thrown. This mixture of the *toga* and the *sagum* produced a striking effect, as the scarlet robe of the Doctor of Civil Law assorts well with our various description of military uniforms. In his train came the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Montagu, Lord Apsley, Lord Hill, Lord Mahon, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir T. Acland, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Eastcourt, Sir C. Wetherell, Drs. Burton, Fox, and Rowley, and a number of heads of houses whose names I have not time to write down. There were 11 members of the Episcopal Bench present, among whom I saw the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Armagh; the Bishops of Oxford, Worcester, Exeter, Glocester, Landoff, and Barbadoes. Who the others were I have not heard. I do not mention here the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who were made doctors of, as I shall be obliged to mention them elsewhere. I am not acquainted with the countenances of the fair dames who sat in the rear of the lordly doctors, but I understand that among the ladies present were the Princess Lieven, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Countess Brownlow and her daughters, the Ladies Herbert, Lady S. Cust, Lady Montagu and her three daughters; Lady Granville Somerset, Lady Popham, Mademoiselle d'Este, and a long list of other illustrious and fashionable personages. The Duchess de Dino was to have attended, but was prevented by the illness of her daughters.

When the cheering had subsided into silence, the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, opened the business of the Convocation in a short Latin speech, by stating that it was convened to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causâ*, upon the following individuals:—

His Excellency Baron Dedel, the Dutch Minister. (Cheers.)
His Excellency the Count Matuszewic, the late Russian Minister. (Cheering.)
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K. T. (Immense cheering.)
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. (Still louder cheering.)
The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury,
The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute. (Great cheering.)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchilsea. (Deafening shouts of applause.)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick.
The Right Hon. Earl De Lawarr. (Cheering.)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Brownlow.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth. (Cheers.)
The Right Hon. Fitzroy Somerset. (Applause.)
The Right Hon. Granville Somerset.
The Right Hon. Francis Egerton.
The Right Hon. Viscount Strangford.
The Right Hon. Lord Burghersh.

Then followed the names of three *viri spectatissimi*, for which I know not the corresponding in English—namely, the two judges, Sir J. Vaughan Sir J. A. Park, and of Sir J. Scarlett, the late Attorney-General. The last name was received with a thunder of applause.

This list occasioned some surprise, as three names inserted in it which were not in the official list of yesterday, and two names that of the Baron Gersdoff, the Saxon Minister, and of the Marquis of Chandos, omitted, which were previously in it. After the Chancellor had gone through the list once, he went through it a second time, and after each name, on proposing the admission, said *Placetne vobis Dominis Doctores, placetne vobis magistri?* The Convocation replied with one voice—*Placet*. The Duke then turned round, and in a voice half aside said, "Now I shall get on." This declaration created considerable laughter among those who heard it. This ceremony, which occupied a considerable time having been gone through Dr. Phillimore as Professor of Civil Law proceeded to present to the Chancellor and Proctors—whom he styled *Doctissimi Chancellarii* and *Vos egregii Procuratores*—the incepting Doctors In the eulogium which he passed upon them in the Latin language, he said that 20 years had now elapsed since he had had the honour and gratification of seeing in the University a similar assemblage of noble and distinguished individuals. On that occasion he had presented to the University as honorary doctors the illustrious heroes who had visited the country with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Intense as his delight was upon that occasion it wanted one circumstance to render it complete—the presence of the greatest commander of them all, our own countryman, the Duke of Wellington. After alluding to the merits of the late Chancellor, Lord Grenville, who had added lustre to the course of study adopted in the University, by pursuing the same course after he had left the University to mingle in the world and after stating that that noble lord had found consolation in extreme old age in those literary acquirements which had furnished him so many triumphs and his country so many benefits in manhood, he proceeded to observe, that on the death of that great and good man it became the duty of the University to select out of the noble and distinguished individuals whom it had reared in its bosom a worthy successor to that noble lord. Merit, he said, was not of one class. There were different roads to the temple of fame, and different men must distinguish themselves in different ways. One man made his way to eminence by literature. another by arts, another by arms. Of this latter class none were more illustrious than the noble Duke now their Chancellor. Be witness his triumphs in India, Portugal, and Spain, his victories at Salamanca, on the Pyrenees, and at Toulouse—and above all, his liberation of Europe in the bloody field of Waterloo. After dwelling for some time on these topics, and praising the firmness which his Grace had always evinced in the management not only of military but of civil affairs, he concluded this part of the subject by affirming that the University had done itself the greatest honour by selecting the Duke of Wellington as its Chancellor. The learned Doctor then proceeded to compliment the different individuals whom he had to present as doctors. The Baron Dedel was the representative of the King of the Netherlands, whom, by some strange perversity of intellect, the Doctor eulogized as *pacis amicus*. He had been educated, *inter Etonenses nostros*—he was therefore almost one of us; he had been sent to this country, as the Doctor said, *ad componendas controversias*, which I hope you will not conceive me presumptuous in translating, "to compose protocols." Forgetful of the various kind turns which the Dutch served us in the time of the Commonwealth and of Charles the Second, and still more recently in the time of the American war, he eulogized Holland as the old Ally of this country, and concluded his compliment by wishing that that old alliance might long continue to exist. He also took the opportunity of delivering himself of laudatory phrases in explanation of the claim of the other doctors to their degree. When he had finished, Dr. Dedel stepped from the area into the doctors' semicircle, and after shaking hands with the Chancellor passed on to his seat. The Russian Envoy was doctorated in a similar manner, amid the cheering of the undergraduates. The Doctor passed over the different names in the list of honorary doctors without a ny comment, until he came to that of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to whom he paid a most elegant, and elaborate, and well-deserved tribute of applause. He spoke of him as *nobilissimum et foetissimum*, as a nobleman to whom the University was bound to pay the highest respect, not merely on account of his high rank and ancient blood, but also on account of his own merits and his close connexion with the Duke of Wellington. He had been educated in milltary l ore under the Duke's own eye from his earliest youth—*Tibi fuit, dux invicte* (great cheering) *comes et ministers*—he joined in all the labours, and shared in all the glories, of his great leader and was present at the battle of Waterloo,—*ubi ut videtis* (pointing to the mutilated arm of Lord F. Somerset,) *gravia zulnera perpessus est.* This annunciation produced the loudest cheering; indeed, none was more loud, save that bestowed on the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Winchilsea, who next to the Chancellor, were the great lions of the day. When Dr. Phillimore came to thenames of Sir J. Scarlett, he observed that among all the names which were that day to be inserted in the last of doctors of civil law, none was more worthy than the advocate who was at the head of the En lish bar, and whose acquaintance with the character of mankind every man envied and admired. He eulogized the *mentis a cumen miramque in causis eractandis solertiam*, by which Sir J. Scarlett is so eminently distinguished, and concluded by stating that to him might be applied the language of Cicero, that he had the complete command

over the kingdom of the bar—*Regnum forense sibi vindicat.*

After the new-made doctors had all taken their seats in the rising semicircle amidst the cheers of the audience, and without any such accident as befel the Duke of Buckingham at the last installation, who fell prostrate as he was attempting to ascend the steps to take possession of his new dignity, the public orator proceeded to deliver the Creweian Oration. Though it was very imperfectly heard in the Theatre, I heard enough of it to know that, it was filled with the same topics to which Dr. Phillimore had alluded. There were several very well-turned compliments in it to the Duke of Wellington, an eulogium on the Duke of Cumberland, and also a panegyric on my Lords the Bishops. After this oration, was concluded, the Latin poem which gained the Chancellor's medal this year was recited by its author, Mr. Kensington, of Trinity College. The subjects is "*Cicero ab exilio redux Romam ingreditur.*" I send you a copy of it, but I did not hear, and I have not had time to read it. It was received with great applause. Then Mr. Anstice, late student of Christchurch, and now the professor of classical literature at King's College, London, delivered his prize essay, "on the influence of the Roman conquests upon literature and the arts in Rome." At its close, the Chancellor, who spoke his Latin orations with much emphasis, terminated the proceedings of the convocation by declaring "*Dissolvimus hanc Convocationem.*" All parties were rejoiced at the declaration, for the heat and the crush were excessive. The undergraduates cheered their favourites as before as they left the hall. The Duke of Cumberland's reception was surprising. Next to the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Winchilsea, he seems to be the favourite of the undergraduates. The two University members were most warmly greeted, so was Sir J. Scarlett and Sir C. Wetherell. The name of Sir R. Peel elicited loud cheers. There was another loud and universal his for Earl Grey and the Proctor Dyer, and a mingling of hisses and cheers, the former predominating, for Lord Brougham. At 2 o'clok the theatre was nearly cleared of its visiters.

The procession was again formed after they had quitted the theatre, and the Duke was attended in the same manner in which he came to the gate of University College, where the different members who composed the procession, after taking leave of his Grace, separated for the Colleges to which they respectively belonged or were invited. Shortly after he got into a carriage, and drove off to make some calls. The Duke of Cumberland lunched with the Prince and Princes Lieven at the Angel.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

WE are glad to observe that, on the motion of Mr. C. Grant to institute an inquiry into the subject of steam communication with India, a select committee of the House of Commons has been granted, to collect evidence, and to report on the best means of effecting an object which is admitted on all hands to be extremely desirable. The present aspect of Society, both in Europe and in Asia, cannot be contemplated with indifference by those who are interested in the improvement and happiness of mankind; and a measure which would give increased facility to our intercourse with the East must be considered to be eminently calculated to promote those objects. It would not only prove of great utility to private interests, but would bring an accession of political and commercial power which would unite England more firmly with those distant possessions which, as integral parts of the empire, can be better maintained by the exercise of a paternal policy than the despotism of the sword. The advantages which must result from the establishment of a more rapid means of communication with India, are of so palpable a nature as to leave it unnecessary to justify the propriety of the experiment. Facility of intercourse would fix more of the public attention on the affairs of the East: it would bring back from the shores of India an energetic and intelligent race of government servants, who would support and advocate the interest of the natives against false opinions and unjust measures, generated in this country by ignorance, prejudice, or self-interest: and it would ultimately help to reconcile a conquered people to the yoke of rulers whose dominion should have a more firm foundation in the affections than in the fears of the governed. If these were the only good results which the measure would be likely to produce, it ought to be adopted at once; but there are other reasons that render it of still greater importance, arising from the increased means it would hold out of augmenting our political and mercantile influence in Egypt, Syria, the banks of the Euphrates, and in Persia, through a more constant intercourse with our agents on all subjects of interest connected with those countries, and the opportunity it would open to us of familiarizing the natives with the character and operation of our free institutions. Since we have withdrawn our agents from the Red Sea and the shores of Arabia, the native commerce between those countries and India has decreased progressively; but a more regular and permanent communication with the Arabs would encourage the spread of commerce, and inspire their Sheikhs with the fear of the discovery and reprisal of any acts of piracy such as they have been in the practice of committing upon the boats that navigate in that quarter from the coast of Guzerat and Katewar. Whether the communication be established *via* Egypt and the Red Sea, or by Syria, the Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf, it must be followed by certain, although not by equal advantages; and while our Russian rivals are labouring to weaken our power in the East, it is of manifest necessity that we should arm ourselves with a weapon of defence that promises to break the strength of our opponents.

We hope that the committee, in procuring evidence on the subject, will turn their attention to obtain information on the commercial capabilities of those countries, and the means of articles of English manufacture.—*Atlas, June* 1.

THE CLEVER MEN OF LIVERPOOL., AND THE DUNCES OF LEADENHALL AND DOWNING STREETS.

The tea-dealers and tea-merchants of London by dint of dunning Lord Althorp, have obtained a Committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of inquiring into the new tea-duties. There are yearly imported from six to seven millions of Bohea, or the lowest quality of black tea—chiefly to be mixed with the better qualities, all conformably to law, but pretty much in the spirit in which sloe and ash leaves are employed. Now the examination of the customs, the necessary certificates of quality, &c. &c. will be very inconvenient to the parties who follow this practice; and so *one* specifie duty for all teas, whatever be their quality or value, is loudly called for—because this will render all classification and examination unnecessary. The duty named is 2s. per pound; which on Bohea, will be from 300 to 400 per cent. on the value, and on Congou from 150 to 200 per cent.; while on Gunpowder and Hyson it will be from 50 to 100 only. Thus, for the accommodation of the London tea-dealers, the poor man would have to pay five t mes as heavy a duty as the rich man.

While the noodles of Leadenhall Street, are boring the Legislature, "the clever men of Liverpool" are willing to make an early experiment on the new scale of duties, and have just imported from two to three thousand chests of tea—and imported it, too, of all places least expected, from Dantzic. What business had they to import tea from Dantzic? Why, the Act of Parliament, the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 101, says that it shall be lawful to import any from any place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope after the 22d day of April, 1834; and so, Dantzic being exactly fifteen miles *east* of the said Cape, and the 22d of April having passed, the tea is legally imported. No doubt, the intention of the Act was, that no tea should be imported from any African or Asiatic country east of the Cape; but it says nothing of this, so that Dantzic is as strictly within the letter of its provisions as Canton. Then let it be recollected, that the statute is a penal one, and to be most strictly construed. If the framers of Acts of Parliament *will* be careless, let them take the consequences. The tea now imported from Dantzic will not probably be the only tea imported in the same way. There are large stocks at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, which have only to be shipped to Dantzic, and then duly imported "from a place or port" to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Even Petersburg, which is twelve degrees east of the Cape of Good Hope, will furnish us probably with some of the exquisite Caravan tea, which far excels all that is known under the name of tea in this country. Without greatly raising the Continental prices, probably about 5,000,000 of pounds may be imported. This will be very useful to the people, by bringing down the existing monopoly prices; for at the present moment, Bohea tea is selling at the India House, exclusive of duty, at 2s per pound,—which is *three times* the price of the same article, fresher and better, at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

By the way, there is reason to believe, that in strict conformity with the letter of the Act of Parliament, tea may be imported from some parts of the United States of America. The words are "from the Cape of Good Hope and from places eastward of the same, to the Straits of Magellan." Within those bounds are New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Washington, and even New York. So you may, conformably to statute, import teas into the United Kingdom from New York, the emporium of the China trade, a foreign posession; but not at your peril from Halifax, Quebec, or Montreal, which are British possessions! Well done the bill-framers!—some of them are not fit to be bill-stickers.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Head of the Conservatives though the Duke of Wellington may be, it is impossible for any Englishman of whatever party to look on without feeling some proud and generous interest in the honours which are at this moment rendered to the hero of an hundred victories. The country has not been, and ought not to have been, niggard towards the Duke of Wellington, where the question was how best to afford him demonstrations of public esteem and gratitude; and we are not among those who under any cirsumstances, denied the magnitude of his claim on both. Without offering to this nobleman any affected or laboured panegyric, it is not much to say, that of all existing race of men he has been by far the largest benefactor to his country and to Europe, and that no principle nor sentiment characteristic of a great people can be outraged by the most lavish testimonies of respect to such a warrior, even had he not shown himself, as he has done on more than one occasion, an upright and determined statesman, that our social usages and our national institutions, will admit of. To us, therefore, whatever may be the seeming irregularity of such a Chancellor on the part of the University of Oxford, we do not find fault with it because the person chosen is a soldier, who had no personal connexion with the University, and for whose exaltation over those who had, there is, we believe, no precedent. There is no precedent for the achievements of the Duke of Wellington, and there need be, as indeed there can be, none for his rewards.

Having remarked thus much in relation to the noble Chancellor of Oxford, and his right to every homage that can be rendered to him through the medium of his installation, we feel some pain at the necessity for turning to some of the adjuncts and accompanying features of that ceremony, which deeply affect its general character, and even tend to depreciate in the eyes of the whole nation that portion of it which is more immediately dedicated to the Duke. When we see the names of most of those who have been selected by his Grace himself to share, though at an humble distance, his own University honours, it is impossible not to feel disdain for the low spirit of party which has dictated such a choice, but for the party itself, which is so void of all pretence to distinction or celebrity among its members, that apparently no choice could have been made which the country would not have regarded with some degree of astonishment at the utter littleness and insignificance into which Toryism has fallen. Good heaveans! were there no men to be found among the Conservatives of higher renown as English statesmen than the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Falmouth, and Lord Winchilsea? We say nothing of the brave officers whom his Grace may have recommended and to whom nobody would grudge this honorary recompense for the toils which they shared with him, and the wounds inflicted on them in his presence; but his *political* patronage has in this instance either reflected little honour on his judgement, or affords a proof to his Grace, we should conceive most melancholy, of the decline and fall of that once powerful party, which the Duke, with the desperate resolution of a vetern, defends, like a ruined fortress, for the glory of the flag under which he fights.

What, too, shall we say of the discrimination of those gowned inhabitants of Oxford who heap an *equal* measure of applause on the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Wellington? When fairly and calmly considered, what is the worth of the praise thus *impartially* lavished? Is this a creditable specimen of the judgement of an English University? *Times, June* 12.

INTERNAL REFORM OF THE CHURCH.

LORD BROUGHAM'S bill for the prevention of Pluralities bears this concise and expressive title, "An Act to prevent Spiritual Persons in England and Ireland from having more Preferments than one." And the object of the bill would seem to be reached by the fourth clause; which enacts, that if any spiritual person shall become in any way possessed of a *second* piece of preferment, his right to retain the *first* shall be as absolutely void, "to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if such spiritual person were actually dead." But upon reading a little further, it appears, that notwithstanding this positive enactment, in an immense number of cases nothing of the kind is effected; for by the seventh clause, it is declared that, provided two benefices do not exceed together 300*l.* in annual value, and their limits touch each other in some part, in that case *both* may be held by the same "spiritual person." Still it may be said, that this cannot occur very often; but upon refering to some returns published a few years ago (and circumstances cannot have altered materially since), we learn that there were nearly four thousand benefices in England under 150*l.* of annual value; and there are probably few persons who have resided in the country towns of England and Wales, who cannot call to mind many instances of two livings whose limits adjoin, and whose clear annual income together does not reach 300*l.* In places where the great tithes belong to laymen, this must frequently occur. Deans, Prebends, and Major Canons, may also hold other pieces of preferment not exceeding 100*l.* a year in value, and Archdeacons have the same privilege to the extent of 20*l.* a year. As a prevention of pluralities, therefore, the bill is not very efficient. But then, it must be remembered that it prevents the holding of *two rich* benefices by the same person. This is the great recommendation of the measure. It is an almost solitary attempt in the history of Ecclesiastical legislation to coerce the wealthy.

A bill "to prevent Non-residence of the Clergy" very properly accompanies that for prevention of Pluralities. By the sixth clause of this bill, it is enacted, that no spiritual persons shall be absent more than thirty days at once, or more than sixty days altogether in one year, from his living or curacy, under the penalty of forfeiting three times the income of his living during his absence for a first offence, and the preferment itself for a second. Bishops are allowed to attend Parliament, and to be absent on visitations; and certain officers in the Universities may reside within five miles of their benefices for nine months of the year. In cases of sickness of the clergyman himself or any member of his family, or in case of his being summoned as a witness or party in a court of law, the Bishop of the diocese may grant a licence for his absence; but in all cases where such dispensations are granted, a statement of all the circumstances *is to be published in the Gazette!* All persons under the rank of Bishop are to transmit to the Bishops of their respective dioceses an account of the time they have been resident or non-resident on their livings, the value of them, and the salary paid to their curates. The Bishops are to send a similar account to the Arch-bishops, who are in their turn to report their own absence from their dioceses to the King in Council, together with a digest of all the cases of non-residence which have occurred throughout the kingdom during the year.

With respect to the enforcement of residence of the wealthier classes of the clergy, the bill is deserving of commendation; but there must be many hundred small pieces of preferment in the country, where there is no suitable residence for the parson, and very many cases must occur, in which it would be extremely harsh to compel the poor clergyman to reside in any house within the limits of his little parish. There are no fewer than 350 livings whose annual value falls below 40*l.*, and 190 below 30*l.* It would therefore appear, that before this Non-residence Bill could be generally enforced, some measures should be taken for improving the value, or for consolidating some thousands of poor benefices. No person should be compelled to reside within the limits of one whose annual value did not afford him a decent subsistence. Many poor clergymen eke out their incomes by farming and school-keeping. Would it not be hard to oblige such a poor working man of God to give up his farm or his preferment, unless the farm-house was within the limits of the latter; or to oblige him to keep his school in an inaccessible or bad neighbourhood, under the penalty of losing his clerical income?

But if the bills be thrown out, (and nobody, not even their author, expects to see them passed,) it will not be for the hardship they may inflict on the poor clergy. The jolly, coach-driving, London-living parsons, will be the men to get up a formidable opposition to them. The Bishops too will abominate the surveillance which it is proposed that the Privy Council shall exercise over them; and besides (greatest offence of all), Lord Brougham actually presumed to introduce these measures without consulting the Right Reverend Bench! It is rumoured, indeed, that his late colleagues have more reason to complain of the eccentric Lord's precipitance.—*Spectator, June* 14.

SUMMER HOLYDAYS.

Last week, the mechanics and labourers enjoyed their hard-earned holyday; the recusant tailors alone excepted, who had neither money to spend nor stomach for pleasure, and to whom a good day's work would have been welcomest relief. This week the Court and the fashionable world have had their holyday. A glorious May, such as we read of in Chaucer, and scarcely expected ever again to see realized since the new style has put back the seasons a fortnight, has gladdened alike the sporting multitudes on Greenwich Hill and Epsom Downs. This is a consummation which though "devoutly wished," is rarely achieved: for a fine Epsom race-week, it has been observed, is usually purchased at the expense of a wet Whitsuntide; and *vice versa.* But since, as philosophers tells us, our earth, in the course of its polar oscillations, has been turning its European cheek towards the sun to thaw our northern frigidity and ripen our summers, we may expect, we suppose, successive seasons of more genial temperature for the next century or two: and that "the merry month of May" will be henceforth something more to us than a poetic alliteration of the fancy.

The bevies of fair female Friends—meek Quaker doves—that have this month been congregating in the Metropolis according to annual custom, have had no spot of rain or speck of mud to soil their neat and chaste attire; and the postmen and mail guards have *worn* their "blushing honours" untarnished. Who knows but it may be fine, even though Vauxhall opens this week?—whose rockets would seem to possess an electric influence in bringing down the clouds; or the stars, jealous of their brightness, seek to quench their rivalry in showers of rain.

The King's Birthday, or what stands for it in the Gazette, was made a gala-day at Court; which, if it thinned the aristocratic throng at Epsom on Wednesday, increased it in the same proportion on the next day—that of the Derby. The Drawing-room was unusually splendid, and brought back the memory of the good old Court birthdays of George the Third and Queen Charlotte. The string of equipages in the Parks was longer and gayer than we have observed of late. The number of those privileged by having the entrée, who were desirous of congratulating our bluff old Sailor King on his good looks, was greater than usual: the recent stir in the Court atmosphere had brought out the glittering ephemera to spread their gilded wings in the sunshine of royal favour. It must have been a treat to those in "the circle" to watch the changing countenances of the throng of courtiers, to see how a smile of the luminary of the palace sufficed to call into brief existence some political May-fly, or a clouded brow caused another to drop with closed wings to the ground and creep out of his courtly existence. King William is *Jovial* enough, but only in one sense: if he played off the artillery of sovereignty in a sailor-like style, he wielded his sceptre like a trident.

The glimpse that one gets of the busts of jewelled beauties on their way to the Drawing-room, as they sit in their carriages—the younger ones with a patience supported by a sense of novelty, curiosity, and their Court dress, the elder with a look of indifference and an air of lassitude anticipating fatigue—forming part of the slow-moving procession along St. James's Street, is worth a walk up and down; but the great similarity of the head-dresses, caused by the lace lappets, and the all but universal plumes of white feathers, produces a sameness that requires much aid of air and figure to make it attractive. The diplomatists look like men on grave business; and gentlemen generally appear more conscious of their stiff and monotonous costume than the ladies,—except where the latter have to keep their heads bent, to avoid breaking down their towering pride of plumage against the roof of the carriage. It is pleasant to see a family of three or four young debutantes, like frolicsome school-girls, laughing as they sit filling out the roomy coach with blonde and satin like a milliner's basket, coming in amongst a long string of modish matrons, who look upon a Court-day as a very dull and decorous duty of fashion and loyalty.

We confess we preferred the gay crowd in spring walking dresses, bishops' sleeves, broad capes, and full skirts, and those pretty little conical French or cottage-bonnets, with a feather or a few light flowers, that provoke the eye with their succinct fronts, and allow a sight of the fair face without looking into a tunnel,—such as we saw at the private-public view of the Pantheon on Tuesday. The perpetual stream of variegated dresses that poured through the wide door-ways, and meandered through the maze of counters—the same in the mass, but various in the details—the colours of the arabesques blending with those of silks and satins, interspersed with the light and glittering articles displayed for sale—and the enlivening sounds of martial music filling the hall and galleries, their circling eddies mingling with the buzz of admiration and the rustle of the crowd produced an effect as beautiful as it was uncommon.

There was but little buying and selling on Tuesday. The fair stall-keepers enclosed within a circle of their wares, seemed spell-bound, and sat enthroned like priestesses of the temple; or appeared like busts crowning pyramids of millinery or bijouterie. Wonder, or decorum, or timidity—for many of them looked strange in their new position—had charmed them into a motionless state. We mustered courage to disturb the placid serenity of one beauteous image, and found our taste suited with a quiet readiness and propriety, not to say elegance of speech and manner, that would have done honour to an amateur vender at a fancy fair. How much pleasanter this agreeable interchange of civilities and commodities, with a pretty, modest, well-behaved female, than the chaffering and huckstering of a shopman, who revenges himself

Statement of the fall of Rain at the Station of Bhewndy in September, 1834.

Date.	In.	Cents.	Date.	In.	Cents.
Sept. 1	0	44	Sept. 17	0	61
2	1	58	18	1	63
3	4	49	19	0	06
4	2	99	20	0	00
5	1	07	21	0	00
6	0	05	22	0	01
7	0	33	23	0	36
8	0	06	24	0	00
9	0	35	25	0	06
10	0	28	26	0	00
11	0	15	27	0	12
12	2	20	28	0	00
13	0	21	29	0	00
14	0	66	30	0	00
15	0	12			
16	0	72	Total	18	55

Register of the Thermometer, Evaporation, and fall of Rain at Dapooree, for September, 1834.

Date.	Therm. 6, a. m.	Therm. 3. p. m,	Evapn.	Rain.
1	73	77	09	0 00
2	73	77	09	0 11
3	74	74	08	0 82
4	71	72	03	0 87
5	71	74	04	0 07
6	71	76	05	0 02
7	72	77	05	0 01
8	71	78	11	0 00
9	72	78	13	0 00
10	72	77	09	0 00
11	73	79	09	0 01
12	74	80	10	0 00
13	74	77	12	0 07
14	71	76	01	0 12
15	71	80	10	0 02
16	71	79	09	0 00
17	72	79	10	0 00
18	74	79	10	0 00
19	72	79	10	0 00
20	72	82	10	0 00
21	72	82	15	0 00
22	72	83	12	0 00
23	73	81	11	0 00
24	73	83	11	0 00
25	72	80	12	0 00
26	72	81	13	0 00
27	74	83	12	0 00
28	74	84	15	0 00
29	74	83	14	0 00
30	73	84	14	0 00

Total in September, 1833,	2 12	7 88
Total to 31st August	12 78	12 45
Total fall to 30th Sept.	14 90	20 33

for his servility by covert insolence. Be it ours to be supplied with gloves, stocks, and similar etcetera, by some "neat-handed Phillis" of the Pantheon —now properly so called, for it is a little world of divinities.—*Spectator, June* 14.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTIONS.

THE results of the various elections which have taken place since the first meeting of the Reformed Parliament, have been repeatedly referred to in the Tory *Globe*, as indicative of a reaction in the country in favour of Conservative principles. Lord John Russell also, not very long since, gave utterance to a similar opinion in the House of Commons. The facts, however, will not warrant this opinion; for generally speaking, the Torie have not gained what the Whigs lost, though in some places the Radicals preferred even a Tory to a partisan of the Administration. A comparison of the votes given at the General Election in 1832, with those polled at contests which have occurred since the first meeting of the present Parliament, will go far to disprove the notion that Ministers are too Liberal for the majority of the constituencies.

At the General Election, Sir John Hobhouse polled 3284 votes for Westminster, and Colonel Evans 1104; in the subsequent contest, the Colonel received 2027, and his opponent only 1875. Here is no proof of a reaction in favour of Toryism.

In Marylebone, Sir William Horne had 3320 votes at the General Election, and Sir Samuel Whalley 2165; no Tory candidate being in the field. Upon Mr. Portman's resignation, Sir Samuel received 2869 votes and Mr. Murray only 791. Mr. Murray was the Government candidate and his successful competitor is certainly any thing but a Tory.

Mr. JEFFREY polled 4036 votes at the first election for Edinburgh, and Mr. Blair 1519; at the recent contest, Sir John Campbell had only 1932 votes, and Mr. Learmonth 1402. Here we have a decline of Tory strength indicated, though much less than the Whig numbers betray.

At the recent election for Dudley, the Tory candidate polled more votes than at the General Election; but it was the popular hatred to Ministers for *not going far enough*, that enabled the Magistrates and their party to defeat the Attorney-General.

The contest in Perthshire was one between powerful families, not one of principle; though even there Mr. Graham lost much *liberal* support on account of his Ministerial connexion.

The return of Mr. Baines was placed in jeopardy at Leeds, because a portion of the Liberal party feared that he would become a tool of Ministers—not that he would be too earnest a friend to the Movement. This was the cause of his polling fewer votes than Mr. Marshall or Mr. Macaulay; and this was the origin of the friendly feeling between the Radicals and the party of Sir John Beckett, by which the lattter was enabled to poll 300 votes more than Mr. Saddler. We presume that no one acquainted with Leeds will say that Ministers are too Liberal for the inhabitants of that borough. The votes given by Mr. Baines in the House of Commons prove the reverse; and the *Leeds Mercury* says that the nation is bitterly disappointed that Lord Durham is not in the Cabinet.

Neither can the recent election at Cambridge be looked upon as indicative of a disposition on the part of the country to recede from liberalism. Mr. Spring Rice has lost ground among the Independent voters, notwithstandig his opponent has always been exceedingly unpopular, especialty with the Dissenters. He had great difficulty in persuading the electors of the Barnwell district, where his strength lay in the previous contest, to pardon his votes on the Pension-list and other questions. Besides, it is unquestionable, that powerful influence was used both by Whigs and Tories to induce the Independent party to support their respective candidates. Where we find the Government influence on one side, and the University influence on the other, both strained to the utmost in a small town like Cambridge, it is not perhaps fair to draw from the result of the contest any very broad conclusion as to the real opinions of the constituency; but we suspect that Mr. Spring Rice will not be led by the circumstances of the election to urge the adoption of a more *Conservative* policy on his colleagues.

But *some* of the Ministerialists have been triumphantly returned. This is true; but who are they? Precisely the most Liberal members of the Ministerial body; such as Mr. Littleton, Mr. J. A. Murray, and Mr. Ellice (though the latter gentleman, as is perfectly well known, has since damaged his popularity by his connexion with the Tricky Ministry, and cannot count on his re-election by the Independent party). Then, does not Mr. Abercromby mainly rely for his almost certain return without a contest, on his popular Anti-Ministerial votes?

These facts utterly disprove the assumption of the Tory *Globe*, and even the better-supported argument in the last *Blackwood*, that the election which have taken place since the first returns under the Reform Act, furnish evidence of the general wish of the country that Ministers would adopt a modified Conservative policy.

GERMANY.

The military occupation of the *free* and imperial city of Frankfort—one of the *independent* members of the Germanic Confederation—by a corp of federal troops under the command of an Austrian General, cannot fail to be viewed by the people of Europe as a flagrant breach of the law of nations, and an open violation of the treaty of Vienna. The Senate of the city has protested against such an invasion of their rights, and insists on retaining to themselves the regulation of their own police. The national or city guards who have hitherto performed the duty of preserving order, declared their continued competence to the task, and the Ambassadors of France and England are said to have remonstrated in energetic notes against such an unnecessary and inexcusable encroachment on the privileges of an unresisting and unoffending people.

By submitting to this odious usurpation, neither the magistrates, nor the legislature, nor the inhabitants of Frankfort, will have henceforward any control or influence in the management of their own affairs. The civil and military force of the little republic will be entirely in the hands of a whiskered and epauletted disciple of the Hussar and Metternich school. Not a meeting can be held, nor a speech be delivered, nor a newspaper published, nor an important stranger received, nor a passport granted, within the precincts of the state, without the express leave or the prying intervention of the phlegmatic Austrian, who will enforce the most approved principles of absolute power with all the unreasoning rigour of military discipline. In short, Frankfort may be considered (so long as this state of things continues) to be effaced from the list of confederated German States, —to be, like Mentz or Luxemburg, a garrison town of the Diet, and to have no liberties, rights, or privileges, except *in abeyance*.

The pretence for this outrage on the law of nations is more miserable and insulting, if possible, than even the act itself. Because in the spring of last year a few giddy and fanatical lads from Heidelberg or other schools and universities chose to excite a disturbance in Frankfort, where they were soon overpowered without extraneous aid, the Diet chose to call in a body of confederated troops to restore order; and because, forsooth, this year an attempt was made by some of the inhabitants to rescue the prisoners who ought long age to have been tried and punished, the city must be occupied by a Federal garrison! It is really frightful to think of the tenure on which the smaller States of Germany will hold their rights, if such a pretension is sanctioned, or such an oppression permitted, by the free States of Europe who were parties to the treaty of Vienna.

Our alarm at the policy of the German despots ought not to be lessened by any consideration of the smallness or insignificance of the State which is made its first victim. By the law of nations the independence of Genova or Frankfort should be as respected and secure as that of France or England. When none but States which can protect themselves are considered secure from invasion or military occupation, then the law of nations becomes a farce, and even considerable principalities should begin to look about them. The same pretext which was employed to justify the introduction of a federal garrison into Frankfort would have warranted an invasion of Baden, Wurtemberg, or Bavaria. Let the Rulers and Legislative Assemblies, therefore, of these States consider the consequences of giving their sanction to this act of illegal outrage, as they value their own contingent independence. A battalion or two have been sufficient to overpower the guaranteed rights of the *free* and imperial city of Frankfort,—a small *corps d armée* would suffice to take possession of Carlsruhe or Stutgard!—*Times, June* 12.

The shadow of independence has departed from the *free* city of Frankfort. The command of the troops of the little territory, in obedience to the decree of the German Diet, has been delivered to the Austrian General Piret. The excuse for this outrage is, that *Republican* principles had been openly avowed in the city, and that such principles had already produced disorder, and were likely to produce more. This is adding insult to opression, since it is well known that the constitution of Frankfort is avowedly Republican. The British and French Ambassadors both protested, in spirited terms against this outrage. But small is the avail of protests and remonstrances against bayonets and cannon. The British Ambassador received what the German papers term a "rebuff" for his interference; as the Diet, immediately afterwards came to the resolution of compelling the reluctant Senate of Frankfort to submit at once to their decree.

It would seem, from an article dated Berlin, in the *Allegemeine Zeitung* of the 2d instant, that the Prussian Government is at variancewith its Westphalian subjects; some of the principal landowners having declared, that a land-tax which has lately been imposed upon them, is intolerable, and that it would be found impossible to levy it.

"This was told the Government in the most coarse terms. They succeededin inspiring the common people, who had never before had any such ideas, with similar notions, and the Government was obliged to order an investigation. Some individual, oppressed by various claims, resolved to emigrate, and he made known his intentions in no very gentle terms. The Government thought itself affronted; and it ordered an investigation into the conduct of the individual. Some nobles on this, roused several Communes to take a part in the question; and the whole proceedings of the Government. The Government now commenced a prosecution against the leaders in getting up the protest and endeavoured to undeceive the communes. There the matter seems at present to rest. The last step in the business is that a Deputy of the Landstand has presented to it a memorial, which is described as surpassing every thing that was ever before heard of in boldness, and which makes an undisguised attack on all officers of Government. The Berlin article is wound up by sundry reflections on the nobility; who are represented as claiming at one time to be the champions of freedom, while they are only supporting their own interests, and at another as claiming to be the defenders of the monarchy,while they have in general endeavoured to put it down."

All this sounds strangely for Germany.

FRANCE.

The candidates for seats in the new French Chamber of Deputies, are busy canvassing the constituencies. Recent accounts confirm those previously received of the probability of three fourths at least being elected from the Government party. M. Thiers is busily employed in corrupting the electors of the fifth Parisian arrondissement, by feasting, money, and promises. The fifth arrondissement is considered a democratic constituency; and was represented in the late Chamber by M. Salverte, of the extreme Left; but the means used to influence them by the crafty and unprincipled Minister of the Interior, will probably result in the overthrow of the Liberal candidate. The political state of France must be rotten to the very core, when the leading member of the Government can squander the secret service money, day after day, in an open and unblushing attempt to bribe the electors of the capital.

The Parisian journals are filled with accounts of the pending trial of Dr. Gervais, the writer, and the editor of the *Messager des Chambres*, the publisher, of a letter in which the atrocities committed by the Police during the late *emeute* are vividly described. Gisquet, the Prefect of Police, is the prosecutor.

UNITED STATES.

The elections in the United states, as we learn from good authority, are going against the President. In addition to the opposition of the mercantile interests, which his attack on the Bank and its consequences have provoked, other causes contributed to the downfal of his party. On his accession to office, he made a thorough sweep of the old clerks, postmaster, and other public servants, in order to provide room for his adherents. Almost every office in his gift was promised previously to his election; and some of the newly-promoted persons being ignorant, and others corrupt, defalcations have occurred in the public money. This, of all things in the world, is most annoying to the Yankees. If the House of Representatives, as well as the Senate, should oppose the President in the next session of Congress, it will be interesting to mark the progress of events and the conduct of the old soldier. No British Sovereign could resist a combination of the Lords and Commons; but the America President possesses a power really as well as theoretically distinct from and independent of the other branches of the Government.

Our attention has been called to the concluding passage of the protest of the President of the United States against the vote of censure which was passed upon his conduct by the Senate of that country. No one can fail to admire the beautiful eloquence of that part of the protest which relates to the President himself, and which, from its noble simplicity, its touching pathos, its dignity of feeling, and its elevation of sentiment, may be regarded as one of the most striking passages that ever proceeded from the lips or from the pen of patriot and statesman.

"The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand for ever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking that I have lived in vain, if it be necessrry to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt, if any serious doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when grey hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honoured, and usurpers expiate their crimes.

"The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellowmen and live respected and honoured in the history of my country. No, the ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire, and a fixed determination to return to the people. unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid overnment, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favours to none—diipensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such a one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American liberty.

"April 15, 1834." "ANDREW JACKSON."

—*Globe.*

SHOCKING MURDER.

(From the *New Orleans Bee.*)

The conflagration at the house occupied by the woman Lalaurie, in Hospital-street, has been the means of discovering one of those atrocities, the details of which seem to be too incredible for human belief. We should shrink from the task of detailing the painful circumstances connected therewith, were it not that a sense of duty, and the necessity of exposing and holding up to the public indignation such a wretch as the perpetrator, render it indispensable for us to do so.

The flames having spread with alarming rapidity, and the horrible suspicion being entertained among the spectators that some of the inmates of the premises where it originated were incarcerated therein, the doors were forced open for the purpose of liberating them. Previous, however, to taking this liberty (if liberty it can be called,) several gentlemen, impelled by their feelings of humanity, demanded the keys which were refused them in a gross and insulting manner. Upon entering one of the apartments, the most appalling spectacle met their eyes. Seven slaves more or less horribly mutilated, were seen suspended by the neck, with their limbs apparently stretched and torn from one extremity to the other. Language is powerless and inadequate to give a proper conception of the horror which a scene like this must have inspired. We shall not attempt it, but leave it rather to the reader's imagination to picture what it was.

These slaves were the property of the demon, in the shape of a woman, whom we mentioned in the beginning of this article. They had been confined by her for several months in the situation from which they had thus providentially been rescued, and had been merely kept in existence to prolong their sufferings and to make them taste all that the most refined cruelty could inflict. But why dwell upon such aggravating and painful particulars? We feel confident that the community share with us our indignation, and that vengeance will fall, heavily fall, upon the guilty culprit. Without being superstitious, we cannot but regard the manner in which these atrocities have been brought to light, as an especial interposition of Heaven.

Since the above was in type, the populace have repaired to the house of this woman, and have demolished and destroyed every thing upon which they could lay their hands. At the time of inditing this, the fury of the mob remains still unabated, and threatens the total demolition of the entire edifice.

The 10th of April has been a memorable day in New Orleans In addition to the conflagration and the horrifying disclosures consequent thereupon, we have to notice a murder. Johnston, a deputy-marshal, killed a man by the name of John Patterson, while serving a civil process upon him for £50. It seems that Patterson, finding himself arrested, opposed resistance, and called for aid from the by-standers to assist him in making his escape. Johnson had the pistol in his hand and alleges that it accidentally went off. He is to be examined to-day at 1 o'clock, before a committing magistrate.

The calendar of crime multiplies upon our hands. We understand that the evening before last a man employed at the rail-road, named Rives, killed another at the lake with a knife. The deed, it is alleged, was committed while attempting to keep some sailors from making a noise. With one hand the accused pushed the deceased off, and with the other inflicted the blow. The morals of our people must certainly be getting very bad when we have to notice the commission of so many acts of depravity in one day.—*Times, May* 22.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S FRENCH SUIT.

The first hearing of a suit which excites great interest in France, relative to the Duchy of Aubigny, instituted by Mr. C. Beauclerk on behalf of himself and other claimants against the Duke of Richmond, came on before the Tribunal de Premiere Instance of Saucerre, department of the Chet, in which the property is situate, on Monday last. M. Jollivet, assisted by M. Bethmont and Mr. Okey, the English barrister, appeared for the claimants, and M. Moreau for the Duke of Richmond.

For the plaintiffs it was contended by Mr. Jollivet, that the property of Aubigny, situate in France, must be exclusively governed by French law, according to article 3. Code Civil: that at the death of the third Duke of Richmond, in 1806, all entails whatsoever, rights of primogeniture, of *portage noble*, and of masculinity having been abolished by the laws of 1792, the estate of Aubigny became subject to division amongst the coheirs of third Duke; that the Droit d'Aubaine, though existing at that period, was never in operation with respect to this property, as the French Government only sequestered the estate, and by treaty in 1814, restored it for the benefit of those to whose prejudice it was sequestered—thus renouncing the rights which the Droit d'Aubaine gave it. M. Jollivet then laboured to prove not only the absence of all intention but the absolute inability of the French Government by treaties, or otherwise than by an express law, to have granted the estate of Aubigny to the Duke of Richmond personally in prejudice to his coheirs, and that, moreover, the very treaty on which the Duke pretends to rest his claim contains nothing which gives him an exclusive right to the whole. He considered the Duke of Richmond as having acted as representative for all the coheirs, responsible to them for all sum received either by way of indemnity for damage to the property, for the loss of mesne profits, or otherwise; and he concluded by arguing on what he called the impossibillity of re-establishin in France by treaties and in favour of foreigners institutions which the Legislature had long since exploded, as militating both against common law and common sense; and which, as regarded Saucerre in particular, doomed a portion of that arrondissement to the perpetual vassalage of an English Duke.

It was contended on the other hand by M. Moreau, that to destroy the right of the Duke would be to strike at the root of all diplomatic conve

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

tions; that the claims of the Duke himself, as of all other persons, had been extinguished by the operation of the Droit d' Aubaine before its repeal in France; but that the right of the Duke had been restored to him by the treaties of 1814 and 1815; that the French Government and the high contracting Powers were not confined by the strict terms of common law and were by the law of nations at liberty to grant the Duchy of Aubigny to whomsoever and in whatsoever manner they deemed fit; that the Duke being an English subject they had applied the English rather than the French law to his possessions; and that being in possession, he had a *primâ facie* title, which the claimants were not now in a position to dispute.

These and many similar arguments having been replied to and combated by the other side, the Procureur du Roi requested a few days to consider the case before he made his report. The judgmen of the Court will therefore not be known for a twee or ten days.—*Times, June* 11.

MISCELLANEA.

The Commissioners for inquiry into the Irish Church Revennes, &c. are the following—Lord Brougham, Viscounts Melbourne, Mr. Littleton, Sergeant D'Oyley, Messrs. Thomas, N. Lister, John Wrottesley, George Barrett Lennard, Edward Carleton Tufnell, Daniel Maude, George Cornwall Lewis, William Henry Curran, William Tighe Hamilton, Acheson Lyle, and William Newport. Mr. Michael Barington is to be Secretary to the Commission, to which four clerks are also to be attached.

Earl Grey has been enabled by the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission, to provide for another *relative* as Commissioner, in Mr. Tighe Hamilton; who although called to the bar only a few months, has been re-elected in preference to those who have only industry and experience to recommend them. Mr. Hamilton married a niece of Earl Grey (Miss Ponsonby) a few months since and holds a legal situation conferred upon him in consequence.—*Post.*

The absence of Sir Robert Peel from the late festivities at Oxford has given rise to various conjectures. By some, it is attributed to that abruption of the Right Honorable Baronet's connection with the University, which took place when he was rejected as its Member; while others look upon it as an augury of no very cordial feeling between the new Chancellor and Sir Robert; in corroboration of which latter view of the matter, it is very well known that he has been for some time past not in the best possible odour with the High Tory party.—*Herald*

The late King is said to have penetrated the duplicity of the ex-tyrant of Portugal. During his stay at Windsor, prior to his embarkation for Lisbon, his Majesty had opportunities of closely observing his visiter. After his departure from the Castle, the King is reported to have observe to one of his advisers, "This fellow is doing us all."—*Essex Paper.* [Upon this story the *Times* remarks —"We bilieve this to be great nonsense: 'the fellow,' as he is called, certainly 'did them all;' but as certainly George the Fourh never suspected it. We happen to know that Don Miguel on his return from Windsor laughed a good deal at the 'tedious old gentleman,' as he described him, who had bored him the whole time of his visit by talking about the precise costume for hunters, and particularly the knowing mode of wearing the hunting-hat. Miguel was not imbued with any great veneration of his Royal host, and never spoke of him without a sneer."]

Considerable curiosity has been excited in the City by the appearance of a steam-carriage gliding along amidst the other vehicles, and accommodating itself to all stoppages and reduction of speed necessary to a thronged thoroughfare. No doubt it required all the skill of the pilot, as it had occasion in Cornhill and in the Poultry to reduce its speed, stop sometimes suddenly, and make way through very narrow spaces. It cleared every impediment, however, without the slightest contact; and running down Cheapside, turned up St. Martin's-le-Grand, and stopped at the New Post-office to take up a passenger, which it had also done in Cheapside. The self-propelled vehicle then ran up Aldersgate Street and Goswell Road into the City Road, at the rate of ten miles an hour.—*Sun.*

The following is a remarkable instance of sagacity in a hound which was purchased about a fortnight ago, in the neighbourhood of Bolton-le-Moors, conveyed in a railway carriage to Liverpool, thence by a steam-packet to the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and forwarded to Chester by coach. He was taken from Chester inside a car in the dark to the neighbourhood of Malpas, about fifteen miles further, and tied up for the night. The next day the dog seemed quite settled, and was allowed to go loose; however, he soon quitted his abode, and arrived at his former home before night. This is one of the most surprising cases of that sort we ever hard of; for it is evident the dog could not have returned by the same way that he went.—*Manchester Herald.*

An arrangement has been agreed to between the Director-General of the French Post-office and the Duke of Richmond, by which the difficulties attending the exchange of newspapers between this country and England are entirely removed, and English newspapers may henceforward be received in every part of France, and be transmitted through France to any part of the Continent, entirly free of postage on both sides of the water. French newspapers sent from France to England, or through England to any part of the world, shall be subjected only to a postage of four sous (2*d.* sterling), payable in France, in lieu of the 10 sous hitherto paid In England, they are to circulate free of postage. These 4 sous the French Director has claimed and reserved the right of levying, merely as a counterpart to the 4*d.* stamp-duty paid by all English papers, whereby they are exempted from postage in Great Britain; the stamp-duty paid by French newspapers being only of 5 centimes, or ½*d* sterling. A diminution in, or total abolition of, this rate of postage will be made at any future time when the English stamp-duty may be taken off or diminished. This new agreement will begin to be acted upon as soon as the legal obstacles which have hitherto stood in its way have been set aside; that is, in the course of a few weeks.—*Times. Paris Correspondent.*

An extraordinary event has just thrown a commune of the department of Eurc-et-Loire into great consternation. A M. P., a farmer, last season made a butt of cider, which was tapped a few days ago. One of his younger daughters, who had been walking in the fields, being very warm, drank a glass, and almost instantly fell dead. Her sister, who had a glass in her hand, and had drunk some before she saw her sister fall, shortly afterwards fell down and expired in the same way. The mother also drank some of the cider and likewise expired. A surgeon was sent for as soon as these alarming occurrences became known; and at his suggestion the barrel was taken to pieces, when a dead serpent was found at the bottom. Thel venomous reptile had no doubt crept into the barre when the bung was left out to season it.—*La Volear.*

An execution took place at Cairo on the 6th of February, which was attended by an immense concourse. The victims were three in number; and their crime, an extremely rare one in the East, was the fabrication of false money. They were conducted after the hour of the second prayer to the market-place, where a gibbet was placed, with the machinery with which they were to be strangled. Just as the operation was about to be performed an express arrived from Alexandria, the Viceroy having consented to allow what was termed a commutation of the sentence: that is, instead of strangling the prisoners, he was pleased in his clemency to allow them to be decapitated. The people received this news with the most deafening shouts of applause, in which the three victims joined, raising their hands towards heaven for supplication, and prostrating themselves to the dust. An instant afterwards, the executioner, cut off the heads of two of the victims, each at a single blow. He was not so dextrous with the third, having been obliged to strike four times before he could sever the head from the body. For this want of skill the executioner was sent to prison.

The Reverend Mr. CONNOP THIRWALL, one of the most distinguished scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the translator of NIEBUHR, has been dismissed from his office of Classical Lecturer, and called upon to resign his Fellowship, in consequence of having written a pamphlet in which the admission of Dissenters to University honours was advocated. This has been done at the instance of Dr. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College; who is well known to be as inferior to Mr. THIRLWALL in point of scholarship, as this proceeding shows him to be in liberality and foresight.

STRAY STRAWS—A herd of wolves has broke in upon the peace of the canton of Boos, especially in the commune of Yonarve, were seven cubs have been destroyed at one hunting, but the old wolves were cunning enough to escape discovery.....The Duchess of Kent has subscribed 25*l.* to the Claremont stakes for Hampton races..... Captain Hayes, who was confined in the Colchester gaol for swindling, made his escape on Tuesday morning. He had been confined to bed for two or three days, during which time he had contrived to remove some bricks from the wall against which the bed rested, and so escaped to the staircase, from the window of which he let himself out by the bed-clothes.....It appears, by the researches of Mr Anber, that the Orkney Islands are only held by Great Britain as a pawn, redeemable by Denmark at its pleasure for a very small sum. The rifle match, to which we alluded on Saturday last, was won that day at Nottinghill by Captain Ross. M. P., who shot with Purdey's rifle. His balls, on measurement, proved in the aggregate, including the distances of each ball, 398 inches from the bull's eye— some having struck the eye!—while Count D'Orsay's balls, by similar admeasurement, proved to be 699 inches from the bull's eye. He used Manton's rifle..... Prince Talleyrand is not among the distinguished persons on whom honorary degrees are to be conferred during the present splendid festival at Oxford.....Stanfield is painting, for the United Service Club, the battle of Trafalgar; 600 guineas is the commission.....Chess is becoming quite the "mode" at Nottingham, to judge from the increased number of the club. To say nothing of the champagne suppers and turtle feasts they occasionally disport with, they possess some very scientific players, and form decidedly the strongest body in the three kingoms, always excepting the clubs of London and Edinburgh ...M. Dupin, resident of the late Chamber of Deputies, has left town for Liverpool and Manchester. The ex-president is said to be very inquisitive about our naval and commercial establishments—our system of administration—our legislative assemblies—and the conduct of our tribunals. He has visited the different docks on the Thames, the arsenal at Woolwich, our cathedrals, the British Museumt and our other public establishments.....A perfect petrifaction of a human leg has been found by two men whilst digging for jet in the rock near Whihy.....On Saturday, as some labourers in the employ of the Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe Pypyard, were removing earth on the summit of the hill forming the north boundary of Broad Town Fields, they discovered a few inches below the surface of the soil, some human skeletons of gigantic stature.....On Saturday morning last, a trout, in the highest season, and of an extraordinary size, weighing fourteen pounds, was caught by the rod and line, by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Hawker, while angling in the Thames, near Richmond, and afterwards presented to his Majesty by that gentleman.....It is rumoured in certain diplomatic circles that Lord Granville is to proceed immediately from Paris for St. Petersburg, at the British ambassador to the Russian court.....The eldest daughter of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, is sixty years of age, and and the young two..... Colonel Maberley is to be the new Lord of the Treasury, and Colonel L. Hay takes his place at the Ordnance.—*Post.*

TITHES IN DANGER!—The great Kent meeting convened by the Knatchbull party, for the purpose of continuing "to the tithe holder his tithe, his whole tithe, and nothing but his tithe," was held on Monday last upon Barham Downs, and proved a signal failure. Not only was the petition of the Church party, which professed to be an improvement on the government commutation bill, scornfully rejected by the assembled tenantry, but Lord Althorp's measure itself was completely scouted, as inadequate, and a strong counter petition adopted by acclamation, declaring that the "most satisfactory plan would be to substitute for tithe, a payment of 2s. in the pound sterling on the rental of land, conceiving, that a tithe of the rental in lieu of a tithe of the produce, would be amply sufficient for the support of the Church Establishment, which was now possessed of a most unwarrantable and injurious superfluity of wealth and emoluments." This petition, after being reluctantly signed by the High Sheriff, was placed in the hands of Sir Edward Knatchbull himself for presentation. Sir Edward appeared thunderstruck and declared that "he had never attended so singular a meeting. He could not comprehend it!" He promised, however, to present the petition, as did his Tory colleague, J. P. Plumbtree, Esq.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.—(From a Correspondent of the *Times.*—The Bishop of London has, much to the benefit of the church, and preparatory, as it supposed to some bill or bills which his Lordship is about to introdnce for the correction of abuses in the *hierarchy*, written to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, advising the separation of some of their larger livings; among the rest that of Edmonton, which the present incumbent is willing to consent to, the district to be separated being already under the spiritual superintendence of his son. Mr. Sidney Smith, however, has signified his dissent from the Bishop's proposition, telling his Lordship that the inequalities and disproportions, both of work and revenue, are much greater in the bishops' sees than in the preferments belonging to deans and chapters, and advising, therefore, that their Lordships should first set their own houses in order before they meddle with the inferior clergy. Perhaps an illustration of this remark may be found in the large parish of Paddington, which has been vacant since the incumbency of Bishop Blomfield, the patron, and, maugre the immense increase of revenue to the see from ground* rents of houses built upon the bishop's land, and consequent increase of population, was yet bestowed *undivided* upon his Lord-ship's chaplain.

BASTARDY.—(From a correspondent of the *Globe*).—One would imagine from the Old Lady's pathos this morning on the bastardy question, that the confortable provision for her daughters and their brats was the real and true object of all legislation thereon, and that the *repression* of bastardy and the protection of prudent men's pockets had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is a ticklish subject to handle, I confess; still the "unrepresented "fair ones should not be set *aux prises* with their legislators without one word in favour of the "Lion's Law." How stands the case? John solicits Mary, Mary replies, "Marry me, and then." "I can't afford that," says John. "Then you can't afford, John, to keep what may come of it." "No," replies John, "but our neighbours can, that is, the parish." "But will they be such *fools?*" asks Mary. "They must, says John, it is the law of the land." "Oh! *if* that *be* the case, why——," and thereon they join issue. Now what do these unjust, these unfeeling, these lion-hearted Commissioners propose to be the course of argument? As before, John whispers, "Dearest Mary, how I love you!" "Do you?" says Mary; "then suppose we get married." "I can't keep a wife, my lass." "Then we must wait," replies Mary. "What, wait till we're old?" sighs John; "you cannot be so cruel." "Cruel! why, if you can't keep a wife, who'll keep your child, John?" "Why, my lass, you are like to keep your own." "Thank you," gently responds Mary; but I'll see you hanged first." If, Mr Editor, you can find space for the above, somewhere near the "births and marriages," the Old Lady and her daughters may by chance get a sight of it, and, I think, with advantage. At the same time you will oblige your constant reader, FAIR-PLAY.

AFFGHAUN CREDULITY.—Shumshooddeen Khan, who engrossed much of the conversation, among other things, told the company that no fort could hold out against the Russians, for that they never stopped at a ditch, marching soldiers into it until it was filled, and so on over their heads to the storm: and our host whom I had credited for better sense, said he understood that on a certain occasion falling short in his army, the General-e Oroos gave orders that fifty thousand men should be killed, and served out as rations. "*Alluh ho Rubbee!*" ejaculated an old Affghaun, "God is may protector! Is it possible? why they are cannibals, and must have a larger army than Timour had."—I could scarcely believe Abbas Khan was not speaking in jest, but he seemed quite serious, and I really believe mentioned the anecdote to illustrate the discipline of the Russian army: certainly his company credited the story; but what bounds can be set to the credulity of man who believe that the Chinese are such skilful machanics, that they can make horses which will go for two or three days, and sell them as real animals? We were gravely told of a person who married a Chinese wife made of pasteboard and spring, and who only found out the cheat three days after the wedding.—*Conolly's Journey to the North of India.*

In the Arches Court, yesterday, a proceeding, came on instituted by the Rev. James Hadley, against Emma Hardley, his wife for a nulity of marriage, on the ground of alleged undue publication of banus. The parties were married at the parish of St. Philip, Birmingham, by banns' as Joseph Hardley and Eliza Reynolds, their true Christian names being James and Emma. The marriage was concealed, and the false names used, for the purpose of clandestinity, and for concealing the marriage from the knowledge of the father of Mr. Hardley. The King's Advocate admitted that his client had no title to favor; but for the interests of the public, the Court must pronounce the marriage null, if the proofs of undue publication of banns were sufficient, and that both parties were connected with it. The marriage had been confessed by Mrs. Hardley, and as she had signed the register-book under a false name, it was also clear that she had knowingly and falsely published the banns, and that the marriage must be pronounced null and void.—Dr. Dodson appeared for Mrs. Hadley, and submitted that no case was made out to set aside the marriage. The Court should not forget that the husband, who was a clergyman of the Church of of England, was 28 years of age when the marriage took place, and must have been acquainted with all the forms necessary to constitute a valid marriage. The female was several years younger, and after the birth of a child, the husband now came forward to set aside the marriage, and to render the child illegitimate. The Learned Gentleman referred to the case of the King v. the inhabitants of Roxtine, in which it was decided, that though the Christian and surname were falsely published, the marriage was valid, the female not being aware of a false publication of her name. —The King's Advocate said Mrs. Hadley was 22 year of age, and sufficiently old not be imposed upon; and if she had been a party to the deception of an undue publication of the banns, she must take the consequences. The case cited was not in point, as there the female had been told by the husband to hold her tongue, when the ceremony of marriage was going on, when her notice was attracted to a false publication of her husband saying after the marriage that he did it to save expense, and assuring her that the marriage was valid. The Court in that case was bound to consider the marriage valid. In the present case, however, there was nothing to show that the wife had not consented to undue publication of banns. The question was of importance not only to the parties, but to the public—Sir John Nichol said, before he gave his opinion, he should look into the authorities. He agreed, that to set aside the marriage, both parties must be proved to have knowingly and falsely consented to an undue publication. At present, he was not either morally or judicially satisfied that the woman had been aware that she had contracted the marriage under false banns. What, however, his judgment might be on further consideration of the case, he would state on a future day.—*Herald. June* 1*st.*

The amount of dissent to the reduction of the Four per Cents is now understood to be £3,900,000, An opinion seems to prevail in many quarters, that this result has not been altogether unforeseen by Lord Althorp, and that his Lordship, in order to be prepared for such a contingency, has a sum in hand exceeding £2,500,000, which he will not be sorry to employ, looking at the current rate of interest in the market, in paying off the Four per Cent. dissentients. The "untoward" character of the proceeding however, consists in this—that seeing what the actual state of the money market is, and the low rate to which interest, on good security has been fallen, should still be found such a degree of distrust in the Administration, among the holders of this particular stock, as to lead to the rejection to that extent of Lord Althorp's offer.—(Times.)

OURANG OUTANG.—On its return from India, the vessel which conveyed the poor little ourang to a climate always fatal to itsr ace, stopped some time at the Isle of France to take in fresh provisions. The ourang accompanied the sailors in their daily visits to the shore, and their calls upon the keepers of taverns, and places of a like description. To one of these, kept by an old woman, who sold coffee, etc., for breakfast, the ourang was accustomed to go, unattended, every morning; and by signs, easily interpreted, demand his usual breakfast, which was duly delivered. The charge was scored up to the captain's account, which he paid before his departure. There was but one person on board the ship of whom the poor ourang seemed at all afraid. This man was the butcher. The ourang had seen him kill sheep and oxen in the exercise of his duty, and most probably anticipated from his hands a fate similar to that of his equally dumb, but not so intelligent companions. However, in order to conciliate the friendship of this dreadful dispenser of death, he made every advance, although it must be owned in a very singular manner. He would, for instance, approach him with great caution, examine his hands minutely, finger by finger, and finding no weapon, proceed by every little artifice to attract his notice. With the rest of the sailors he was on terms of intimate friendship, and no doubt felt himself entitled to all the attendant privileges, not unfrequently to the annoyance of his companions, from whose hammocks he took such portions of bedding as he deemed necessary for his own comfort, and which he would by no means give up without a hard contest. His conduct at table, to which he was familiarly admitted, was decorous and polite. He soon comprehended the use of knives and forks, but preferred a spoon, which he handled with as much ease as any child of seven or eight years old. On his arrival in England, he soon began to sicken. During his illness he was removed to Bruton-street, where one of his favourites, I believe the cook, attended as his nurse. He would raise his head from his pillow, turn his eyes on his attendant, with an expression as if entreating him to do something for his rel ief. He would at the same time utter a plaintive cry, but he evinced nothing like impatience or ill temper, and was compassionated by all who saw him. He lingered on a few days, and gradually grew worse and worse till he died, not without the regret of his nurse, and the sympathy ef us all.—(Jessie's Gleanings in Natural History.)

* The reversion of this property will, though not in Bishop Blomfield's time, produce more than 40,000*l.* per annum. Surely the Legislature might make over, without spoliation or robbery, these and other such revenues, over which the Bishop of London himself allows the Legislature has a right of "control and regulation," to a land-tax fund in aid of church-rates *in future.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORANJEE, at the Courier Press.